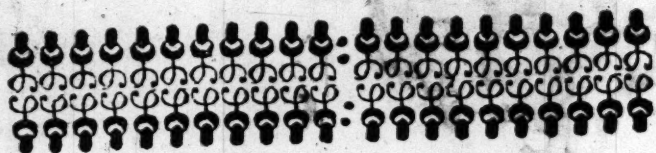


Decemb. 23. 1663.

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William Morice.





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FLORUS HUNGARICUS:
OR
The History
OF
HUNGARIA
AND
TRANSYLVANIA

Deduced from the Original of that Nation, and
their settling in *Europe* in the Year of our Lord 461,
To this Dangerous and Suspectful Period
of that Kingdome by the present *Turkish*
Invasion, *Anno 1664.*



LONDON, Printed by W. G. for Nath. Brook
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To the Right Honourable

I O H N

Earl of BATH, &c.

May it please your Lordship,



HIS History
(Written Originally in Latine by a Noble Hand, native of that Kingdome) was
B 3 like

The Epistle Dedicatory.

like a Treatise of that deserving quality, addressed to the Hands of two Illustrious Persons, whom the Translator (sure of doing the Author no injury in this particular) hath represented in your single SELF, to what advantage of Lustre the World shall speak.

For (my Lord) it is not the design of this Dedication to bring water to the Ocean, (although the Ever-flowing Tribute that is due to Vertue is natural and necessary) both because this streight and shallow, will not boast or
pre-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

presume to be proud of any
Additament to Your Fame;
& for that this Candle in such
Day-light will prove but a
faint and unobserved Glim-
mering of that full Splen-
dour.

Actions and not Words,
have entertained the greatest
part of your Life, till the
late blessed Change, which
shall never be mentioned but
with Your Name;

Pax nescit COMITIS
non memor esse sui :

Insomuch that your Lordship
B 4 is

The Epistle Dedicatory.

is a living Epitome of our late War, and is read by most men with Delight and Admiration.

Upon that account it is (my Lord) that I humbly present to You this FLO. RUSHUNGARICUS and Abridgement of their History, not knowing with whose Sum of Glory this Compendium of so renowned a Nation would better sute; for from the Founding of their Empire, Time hath had few respites, and but momentary vacations from Military Affairs.

In

The Epistle Dedicatory.

In which Speculation (my Lord) I am so much assured, that you are frequently Conversant, and familiarly please your Self in that Heroical Diversion, that I could not restrain the Ambitious Tender of this COMMENTARY; which although very uneven, and abrupt of Stile (as could not be avoided in such a pent and narrow inconvenience of Expression) yet it hath plainly conveyed and continued the story.

The Endevour, what it is, is most humbly submitted

The Epistle Dedicatory.

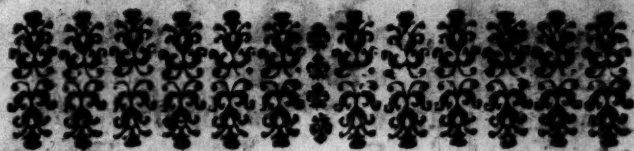
mitted to Your Lordships
Judgement, and most sub-
missively begs Your Pro-
tection and Patronage, under
which it doubts not to find
acceptance with the World.

(My Lord) I am

Your most Humble

and Obedient Servant

J. H.



To the READER.



THE Affairs and History of *Hungary* variously agitated under several mutations and Revolutions, are now presented to the World in an *Epitome*, which neverthelesse Comprehends most of the Transactions in *Europe*, and may intitle it self to be its Remembrancer. This Nation some Ages before, not seen and unheard of, did out of its Ruins rise to a Mighty Kingdome, and as it did so wonderfully increase, so did it with the same Urgencies of Fate, decline

To the Reader.

cline as fast, and again recover it self; and so by the inconstancy of its Fortune either added *Terrour* or *Hope* to its Neighbours: For while this People struggled for Empire, intending to heap up their Glory in the Splendor of one Day, and would allow no futurities to their Felicity, the Justice of Providence decreed them a laborious race, wherein their speed and Strength hath been tired, and by many uneven Ascents and Descents, almost wearied out of Breath: in which time notwithstanding (the space of Twelve hundred years and upwards) it hath effected so many great things both in War and Peace, that it seemeth to have dared and accomplished things far beyond either its Fortune or Ability; Commanding and extending its Power so far over the adjoining Nations, that while its Actions and story is read, both *Asia* and *Europe* are concerned, and are again subjected in the review, as Tributaries to the Renown of this Empire.

I must confesse that so many Vicissitudes, and the Grandeur of the Subject do much discompose the Contexture,

To the Reader.

ture, but so that the shape of the Majesty hereof will sufficiently appear, although it have not its full Proportions.

We consider therefore the *Hungarian* Nation according to these Intervals or Distances. The first Age was most fierce and Sanguinous, while they were under the darknesse of Paganisme, which lasted almost 600 years, during which time they exceeded the very Beasts in all savage and barbarous Cruelty. The following Age under *Geyza* and *Stephen*, Christian Princes, until the Reign of *Charles* Son of *Lewis*, in which time passed 340 years, was afflicted and sore put to it; yet it made a shift to rear it self & raise its Glory out of the Dust. Thence to our Times have run 330 years, in which its Glories have been retrograde, and have verged to a decrepit and feeble estate, save that under *K. Matthias* the Kingdom mov'd its Arms with some vigour, and seemed to be renewed to a Fresh and active Youth and Virility.

But *Matthias* being taken away by the envious Destinies, the *Hungarians* soon lost their ancient Courage and
Vertue,

To the Reader.

Virtue, suffering the *Turks* to possess themselves of the greatest part of their Country (which they are now like wholly to subdue) while they were divided betwixt the Interests of *Ferdinand* the Emperour, and *John Zapolyai* Vayvod of *Transylvania*, pretenders to that Crown; so that *Hungary* is to be fought in it self. For while the Kingdome was insociable and coveted by many, it became burdened with more weight then it could bear; and that Government which might have been well supported and maintained by one, being shouldred by so many, fell with ruine to the Ground.

It is now redevable to the Reader, that I give an account of what Authors have been consulted in the Compiling of this Treatise; Many *Hungarian* Writers being waived because of their Flattery and fondnesse of their own Nation, or Fabulous Untruths, of which sort are *Ranzanus*, *Ritius*, and others; but one for all is *Bonfinius*, who hath loaded the Original of the *Hungarians* with a multitude of Fictions. *Thuroczius* hath done something better; in
the

To the Reader.

the whole fix hundred Authours have been conferred; but those to whom Credence was due are onely these; First *Nicholas Istuamfi*, a man conversant in the story who wrote his *Rationale* from the life of *Matthias* the first; but because of his propense affection to the *Cæsars* (for which reason he either neglects Truth or conceals their Vices) some rare, more Ancient and modern Writers have been contra-examined against him. Next to him, *Flavius Ascanius Centorinus*, who Composed his History of the *Dacian Wars* out of the Manuscript Commentaries of *Ferdinand*, and *Castaldus* (his General) themselves. Lastly, *John Michael Brutus*, who wrote of this matter by the Command of *Stephen Bathori* King of *Poland*, together with *Thuanus* and some few not so Eminent.

The Reader, it is presumed, will be hereby satisfied of the veracity and Authority of this Discourse, whose Subject (being so much a stranger) needed a very ample Certificate, for that Impostures of these distant Regions are very rife and frequent.

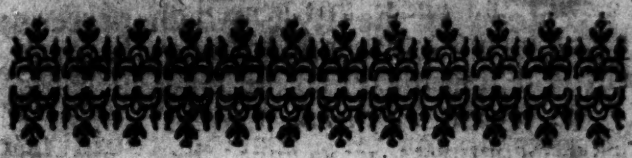
All

To the Reader.

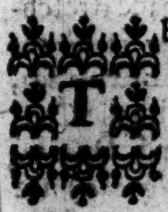
All that is to be Apologised and Excused, is the style, which pretends to nothing but understandable *English* shut up by such rigid clauses and restraints of matter, that it could not breath any free Language. And when the Reader shall have perceived how this Volume is crowded to render it a Manual acceptable to the diversion of curious and inquisitive men, he will no doubt vouchsafe a Pardon to this Endeavour.

Vale.

The



THE
HISTORY
OF
HUNGARIA
AND
TRANSYLVANIA.



HIS Nation, not seen nor known
in *Europe*, before the decrepit E-
state of the *Roman* Empire, had
their formidable Extract from the
extremest part of *Maois*, inha-
bited by the *Massagetes*, next
neighbours to the *Dahi*, as *Plinius*, *Mela* and
Ptolomy do report, though some Authors have
derived them from the *Parthians*, both
seated betwixt the Rivers *Oxus* and *Jaxarta*.

*The Deri-
vation of
the Huns:*

Former Times call'd all that Tract of ground
G lying

The History of

lying North and North-east, by the Name of *Scythia*, and under that general Appellation the Inhabitants were notified to the world, which now is distinguished into the different Tribes of the present *Tartarian* Empire; who at this day continue that 'vagrant', incur'sive, and predatory disposition, that brought these necessitous *Huns* in vast multitudes into fertile though never so distant Regions.

*Scythia
their place
of Extra-
Ellion.*

It will be therefore requisite to give some brief account of this Nursery and source of so many Martial Nations, and particularly of this of the *Huns*, because of this singular remarque, that none of her swarms besides, were ever blest with the Christian Faith; and arrived to, and persisted in the Glory of a Kingdom and Empire under the Ensigne of the Crosse, intire, separate and unmixt from other Nations, in all the Fortunes of War, and the variation of their Estate.

*Its Descri-
ption and
division.*

Scythia by the Ancients was divided into the *European* and *Asiatick*; the former made stretching it self from the Springs of *Tanais* by the Banks of the Lake *Maotis* and the *Euxine* Sea, to *Ister* (so named when swelled with the Confluence of the *Danow*, *Savus* and *Dravus*, 3 great Rivers by the City of *Belgrade*) the reason of which mistake was, for that they falsely supposed *Asia* to be divided from *Europe* by the *Tanais*: For from *Tanarus* the Extreme promontory of *Peloponesus* to the Springs and rise of *Tanais*, not more than half the Line extending

extending to the Northern Ocean, is Comprehended; that River arising in the Confines of the greater *Russia*, and the lesser *Tartary*, from a Lake called *Ivanowo Jezcier*, not out of the *Riphaean* Mountains, as is fabled by the Ancients; for that there are no such Hills in nature, nor was it ever agreed among Geographers where they should be sited. And it is since manifest that from the Lake aforesaid there is as much space of ground lying between the Sea, as is betwixt it and *Peloponessus*, so that many places are assigned to *Asia* in this Region, which do truly belong to *Europe*. This is the rather insisted, to rectifie the general mistake in most of the modern Maps and descriptions of the World.

The vastnesse of the *Asian Scythia* is so great, that its bounds were neither known in the past, nor discovered to the present Age; Circumscribed to the East with the opposite shore of unknown Seas; to the North with the Frozen *Scythian* Sea; to the West with the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, *Maotis*, *Tanais*, and a Line drawn to the White Sea; to the South with the *Indies*; whence it comes to passe that the Strait of *Anian* is yet controverted; some allowing no such Sea; others so narrow a one, that the *Scythians* are feigned to have had their originals from *America*. The uncertainty of our knowledge of this Countrey is imputed to this main Cause, for that none of the Mighty of the world could ever boast of a Conquest thereof;

The Asiatic
Scythia.

thereof. We read of Expeditions made against the *Scythians*, both towards the East and the West, but no way remarkable for their progression. *Cyrus* never reached *Jaxarta*; *Darius* attempting the *Europaan Scythians*, came not to the Mountains of *Dacia*. *Trajan* who went further then any of his Predecessors, arrived not to the Springs of *Marusius*. The Arms of *Alexander* the Great, the more inward Inhabitants onely heard of, but felt not. And *Pliny* complains that in his time the vastnesse of the *Maotick* Lake was altogether unknown, some saying it was a Gulf or Bay of the Sea; others that it was divided from it by an *Isthmus* or small piece of ground. And even now although *Zingis Chan*, and *Temur* or *Tamerlane Chan*, attained the Dominion of all *Scythia*, and their Acts are extant and read by many Men in the *Arabick* Tongue; yet the places thereof are so obscured by their barbarous and confused names that they afford imperfect light to any Discovery.

Scythia
now called
Tartary.

The very word *Scythian*, in former times extended not its self further than to the *Taurica Chersonesu*; led by which reason, *Strabo* called that *Scythia* the Lesse, now termed by *Pinetus*, *Precopsa* and *Gazara*, and even at this day, on the same account is *Tartaria* the Lesse denominated: For what ever Ancient Times called *Scythia*, the greatest part thereof by the latter is called *Tartaria* or *Tataria*, The Countrey of a most Warlike Nation, addicted to

Prey

Prey and Robbery. The whole is almost Desert and desolat, so that *Planocarpus* the Nuncio of *Innocent* the fourth, found the better half of it to be Sandy Plains, and destitute of Inhabitants; who have no certain or fixt Habitations, as counting it a sin and a crime to build a City; (as is reported of the Ancient *Nomades*, whose Progeny these are) but carry their Tents about with them. *Its Desert and Inhabitable side*

This Desert *Tartaria* (called in *Arabick*, *Kafshak* and *Barka*, from whence the *Hungarians* are deduced) is shut up to the South with the *Caspian* and *Euxine* Seas, and the interjacent Hills of the *Circassian Mamelukes*, anciently *Caucasus*. The East is limited by the *Chovaresni*, by *Strabo* called *Chorasmasini*; by *Stephanus*, *Chorameni* (a People derived from the *Massageta* and *Saca*, to whom *Bessus* and *Spiramenes* fled from the *Bactrians* and *Sogdiani*) *Atcar* and *Schagnak*; until ranging to other Regions as far as *Turquestana* (which is Seated betwixt *Oxus* and *Jaxara*, the peculiar derivation of the *Huns*) it joyns with the *Geta*, and the *Chinese*, who Conterminates with the *Mogoles* and the *Chattai*. On the North is the Region of *Siberia*, vast solitudes and Deserts, and Sands like Mountains. Lastly, on the West, *Russia*, *Bulgaria*, and the *Ottoman Empire*. There are many Tribes of this People, but quite different in Language, as much as the Borderers differ in their several manners from the peaceable simple dispositions of the Inlanders.

The Anti-
quity of the
Scythians,
their pro-
pagation.

The Nation of the *Sythians*, *Justin* affirms, to have been most Ancient, although much disputed for Antiquity by the *Egyptians*. For the Mountainous places were first Inhabited, then the Plains. Nor is there scarce any People of *Europe* or *Asia*, which have not been propagated out of the North, even the Eastern parts as far as *India*, where under the Name of *Parthians*, as mentioned before, now called *Persians*, they dilated their Empire; and the Western, to the Regions of *Polonia*, *Germany*, *Pannonia*, and *Denmark*; known now and denominated from the Seats of the *Sauromata*, *Goths*, *Huns*, and *Cymbri*, *Cumani*, *Comiri*, *Garoni*, the same with the *Peu-cini*, *Othogothi*, *Thuringi*, *Eastern Gotths*, and *Gepide* originally deduced from the Confines of *Tanais*, and many more, to which are added the *Celta*; part of whom had their Seat in *Thracia*, as another part of them gave Name to the *Germans*, *Gaules*, and *Brittons*; so that the world hath been peopled in a manner out of these Regions.

Their
change of
Name into
Huns.

But in the middle Age of the World, those *Scythians* were dread-d by fewer Names, and renowned by that of the *Huns*, subdivided into the White and Black by *Procopius*. (to omit the *Goths* who are also allied to the said People by a nearer Etymology, for that according to the *Aolian* Dialect which rendred the *Scythian*, the Character Σ. is added before the Commonant Γ. in the word Γύρσι whence are derived

rived the *Goths*, by barbarous pronunciation.

The White were the People seated, as afore-^{The De-} said, betwixt *Oxus* and *Jaxarta*, that gave ^{struction} Name and being to the *Hungariade*. But be-^{of the} cause no sure and undoubted Authority thereof ^{Huns.} can be produced (which may not be vvondred at, because the most certain things are scarce testifiable and mostly fabulous, and the *Romans* after the Decay of their Empire intent to their ovvn, became (as justly ashamed) incurious of other affairs) vve must content our selves vvith the best Conjectures, and among others, with that of St. *Jerome*, vvho Writes, that the *Huns* came from the *Massageta*, and the Extremerst parts of the *Maotis*; and next with allusion of words, for that *Abtela* and *Attila*, the first whereof was the Name of the *Euthalitan* Kings (to which stock generally the *Huns* are referred) and the last of the *Hungarians*, are Names so alike that they cannot be discriminated. To omit many more witnesses, viz. *Menander*, *Paulus Diaconus*, *Ammianus*, and *Fernandes*, who are copious in the proof thereof by divers most Convincing Arguments, to which we must refer the Reader.

Certain it is, they were Conterminous to the first Extract of the *Turks* now called *Turcomania*, Bordering Northeast upon *Persia*, where they Inhabited until vanquished by their *Sultan* or *Chan*, in the Time of *Justinian*, when part of them mixing and uniting with the

The History of

Turks, the other part fled Northwards; of whose remains descended the *Auares*, who after their Progenitors migration Westward, Combated often with the *Turks*, and likewise by them at last worsted, seconded their fellows into *Europe*. The Western *Huns* are those who at this day are called *Tartars*, part of whom by the Name of *Cimmerii* since *Cynbri*, possessed themselves of *Denmark*. So that after the race of so many Ages, the same Quarrel is revived now under the same Names of both Nations, if we give credit to Antiquity. Next we consider the former Inhabitants of *Hungary*.

The former
Inhabitants of
Hungary.

The *Myrians* Inhabited both the Banks of *Danubius*, against whom *Darius* led an innumerable Army; They were called by *Homer*, *Galactophagi*, Milk-eaters, a Generation of most just and honest men. Of those a part were the *Geta*, whose King *Dormichates* so despised Riches, that content with Victory, he released *Lysimachus* his prisoner, which simplicity is alledged to this day, as the cause of their Servitude to other Nations. *Syrmius* had Dominion afterward of the same Nation, as King of the *Triballi*, who for fear of *Alexander* the Great, fled into the Island *Pence*, the Fame of whom remains to this day, by that Tract of Ground which lies between *Varadin* *Peter*, and *Belgrade*, called by his Name *Syrmia*.

From these came those *Myrians*, who possessed

ed themselves of Habitations between the *Lydians*, *Phrygians*, and *Trojans*; with an equal simplicity, as unwilling to obey, as ambitious of Commanding. The *Daci*, *Dahi*, *Daa*, and *Daba* are the same People; part of them late down by the Mountainous places of *Transylvania*, part between *Oxus* and *Jaxarta*, neer to the *Massagetes*, which space of ground, because it is so great, *Strabo* cannot be induced to assign the same originals to them both; but how weakly, their migrations and invasions into remotest distanced Regions do sufficiently evince. *Plinius* makes no distinction between the *Daci* and the *Geta*, but onely of Name; For as *Cottisan* is styled by *Horace*, the King of the *Daci*, so by *Suetonius*, he is called Prince of the *Geta*: But *Strabo* makes them thus to differ, the *Geta* to be those whose Country bended towards the East and the Sea; and the *Dacians* those who stretched themselves oppositely towards *Germany*, and the rise of the River *Ister*; although he presently adds, that they both use the same Language.

Neither doth he herein agree with himself, because he makes the River *Marnus* or *Marnusius*, to glide through the *Geta*, and fall into the *Danube*, which by a due distinction should be said to passe by the Countrey of the *Daci*. For this River by *Herodotus* termed *Maris*, by others *Marsus* or *Margus*; and by the *Hungarians*, *Maras*; which ariseth from the *Carpathian* Hill belonging to the *Daci*, bends towards

wards the South, till before *Alba*, winding to the Westward, it is mingled with the *Tybiſcus*, from whence another Error of the ſame Authour is diſcovered, in that he writes that the *Maruſius* flows into the *Danow*. Nor are there wanting ſome (*Juſtus Lipſius*, and *Iſaac Caſſabon*) who expound that *Marus* in *Tacitus* of this *Maruſius*, by which name alſo *Clauverius* underſtands *Morava*, as giving Name to *Moravia*.

Of theſe Nations as of ſervile manners and Spirits, the Names of Slaves or Servants were borrowed, repreſented in Comedies (as they either perſonated true, or ſeeming true Slaves) by *Davus* and *Geta*, as the Scholiaſt on *Ariſtophanes* witneſſeth, and is further proved by the Authority of the Comical *Apollodorus* in one of his Fables, where they are both named, and whence *Terence* borrowed them, whence ſoon after the ſaid Names were applied to unlearned and ignorant men. Hence the ſame *Terence*, *Davus ſum non Oedipus*, of no capacity to reſolve Riddles.

The Danubius.

This *Danubius*, ſince mention is to be frequently made of it and occurs here; *Eufſtathius* the Interpreter of *Dionyſius*, out of *Strabo* and *Stephanus* reports to have been once called *Matthoas*; but when the *Scythians* in paſſing over it were ſorely afflicted, it came to be called *Danuſius* or *Danubius*, *Δανω* or *Danum*, in the *Macedon* Language ſignifying Death, as *Plutarch* witneſſeth; between which River and

Iſter,

Hungaria and Transylvania.

11

Ister, *Ptolomy* and *Pliny* so distinguish, that the upper part from *Axiopolis*, which the *Pannonians* and *Fazyges* possesse, to its Springs be called the *Danow*; and the rest to the Sea-ward be named *Ister*; which difference at this day, is hardly or not at all observed. Some have fabled that this River fell from the *Riphean Hills*, and that one of its Arms disemboved it self into the *Adriatick Sea*.

Now that which afterwards more peculiarly ^{The Description of Dacia.} was called *Dacia*, Comprehends at this time, *Transylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Valachia* beyond the *Alps*; between the *European Sarmatia*, and the Rivers of *Danubius* and *Tyra*, and the *Fazygis Metanasta*: *Moldavia* stretcheth it self to the *Euxine Sea*. *Transalpina* along the Banks of the *Danubius*. *Transylvania* is bounded and Confined by the aforesaid Principalities, *White-Russia* and *Hungary*. To the *Dacians* between the *Carpathian Mounrains* and *Ister*, the *Fazyges* were conterminate, to these the *Pannonians*, being encompassed with two great Forrests, and three Rivers, the *Savus*, *Dravus*, and *Ister*. The *Grecians* called them *Peones*, but wherefore doth not appear; for that *Paonia*, according to *Justin Ptolomy*, is sited in *Macedonia*, whose Inhabitants (passing by an ancienter fiction of *Endymion's Son*) are fabled by *Lazius* upon the Discomfiture given the *Macedonians* by *Emilius*, to have retreated and Planted themselves by *Ister*.

But *Dion Cassius* oppugning this Errour, derives

gives the Name of the *Pannonies* from *Pannus*, a
 word signifying Cloth, of which they made
 themselves patcht Clothes of divers Colours
 and peices; which observation of Habit gave
 Names to several of the Ancient Nations.
Greece was thereby termed *Pallinta*, i. e.
 Cloaked. *Rome*, *Togata*, Gowned. *France*
 was divided into *Togata* & *Braccata*, Gowned
 and Breeched. But I do not understand how
 the excellent *Isaac Casaubon*, by the words of
Dion, can conceive that *Pannus* was a word of
 the *Pannonian* Mother Tongue as he largely
 shews, for the word *Εντραπλος* used by *Dion* is
 rather referrible to the Customs of wearing the
 garment, than to the Language of the Nation; nor
 is the word *Pannus* of so modern an Extraction
 but that it was well known to *Polybins* and other
Grecians. By all which it may be supposed that
 by a small mutation from the word *Παννία* or
Παννία, the noted Name of *Παννία* may a-
 rise, and be in use with the *Grecians*, as is a-
 bovesaid. But to their story.

The invita-
 tion of
 the Huns
 into Eu-
 rope.

THE first Captain that led the *Huns* into these
 parts of *Hungary* was *Belamber*, incited thereto
 by a Nobleman, (who pursuing a Deer that
 took the great River *Tanais*, (the supposed
 bound of *Asia* and *Europe*) to the other side, was
 ravished with the view of so delightful a Pro-
 spect, and fruitful Soil) and by his own Am-
 bition of rendring himself Famous and Ter-
 rible to the World.

His passage over the *Tanais*, lost him a mul-
 titude

titude of Men (for Bridges and Boats were,
 the one impossible, and the convenient use
 of the other not known) yet not so disabled Him
 but that He continued his Expedition by the
 chearfulnesse of his People, and discomfited
 the * *Alani*; thence he turned his victorious
 Arms towards the Inhabitants of the Black Sea,
 and subduing them, perswaded them to take
 up Arms with him against the *Myssians* and *Dacians*,
 the former Possessors of *Servia*; *Russia*,
Bulgaria, *Moldavia*, &c. who made stout
 opposition. When *Melamber*, aged and wearied
 out, left the Atchievement to his Son *Mund-
 zuch* alias *Bendeguz*, who Defeated the *Goths*
 (after two unlucky and almost fatal Combats)
 then Conquerours of *Pannonia* and that Tract
 of the World, and in a mortal Battel slew the
 Terror of the *Huns*, *Alathens* and *Saprax*,
 the Guardians of *Videricus* King of the *Goths*,
 and stretched his Conquest over all the Terri-
 tory which lieth betwixt the River *Ister* and
Borysthenes, which includes the Country they
 now possesse.

He dying left two Sons (the terrible) *Attila*
la and *Bleda*, to the Tuition of his Brothers
Hottar and *Rugila*, who having vanquished the
Eastern parts and utterly expelled the *Visi-
 goths* from all *Thracia*, mastering also *Macedon-
 ia*, and *Illyria*, compelled or frighted the *Romans*
 to purchase their Peace with the present pay-
 ment of 700 l. of Gold, and 300 afterwards
 yearly, for pretended default whereof and o-
 ther

* or Roxo-
 lans now
 Russes.
 Belam-
 ber their
 first Cap-
 tains Con-
 quest.

Attila his
 Son suc-
 ceeds him.

ther piques, *Attila* marching through *Germany* ruined *Argentorate*, which he re-edifying caused to be called *Strasburg*, and in the *Catalaunian* Fields, gave Battel to *Ætius* Lieutenant to **Valentinianus* the Emperour, assisted by the Kings of the *Goths* and *Gauls*.

**not Chalans in Burgundy as is mistaken, by a place called Maurice near the River Matrona or Marn in France.*

Attila had in his Army 50000. some say, 700 thousand men, but the Fate of *Europe* struggling with this Emergent and sudden danger, and loth to resign her Glory to such a tumultuous and barbarous enemy courageously maintained her Title, and made the *Hun* retreat with the Common mutuall losse of 170 thousand men, to his Conquest of *Hungary*; to which he never had returned had the *Goths*, or *Romans* pursued their successe and victory.

Attila troubled with this his first Disappointment resolved to recover the reputation of his Puissance, and therefore having provided himself in five years vacancy from War of another Terrible Host, purposed by *Tyrol* to descend into *Italy*, but finding those difficult passes defended by *Valentinian*, he turned his Force upon *Dalmatia*, and conquering the *Roman* Army near the *Tergestine* Bay, beseiged, and after three years leagure took and sackt *Aquileia*.

From thence he passed to *Vreona* in *Italy*, but advancing further towards *Ravenna* was met in his way by Pope *Leo*; and by him dehorted and intreated from a further pursuit of his successe.

The

The event was not lesse wonderful then the former eruptions of this destroyer were unexpected, but the reverence meeknesse, Gravity and Humility of those Fathers of the Church were even attractives to those Savage Barbarians.

At the approach of them notwithstanding, the *Venetians* then inhabiting the same Lands which yet belong to their Territory, fled to the Islands in which their Glorious Seignory now continues, and laid the Foundation of their Greatnesse upon the fear of their ruine; That which then was their temporary shelter proving the impregnable Fortresse and Defyant Bulwork of Christendome against all other Invasions through a long duration of time and honour.

Attila at his return dyed in *Hungary*, suffocated with blood which he used to excern by his Nostrills in some abundance, but now falling into his mouth, whether by the Judgement of God in satisfaction of all that he had so inhumanely spilt, or by practice of his brothers friends (whom he had caused to be killed upon suspicion of his aspiring to the sole Command) who made a violent advantage of that infirmity and diverted its course, is not certainly delivered.

To sum up the story of this *Attila* for satisfaction of the Reader I have adjoyned his Title, not unlike that which the *Turkish* Sultans now use towards these very *Hungarians*, retorting their own insolence and arrogance upon the

the impotent feeble remnant of that once mighty and most populous Nation; *in hac verba*;

His Title.

ATTILA the Nephew of Nimrod, *nourished in Engaddi, by the Grace of God, King of Huns, Medes, Goths, and Dacians, The Terrour of the World, and Scourge of God.*

Which last he added after his Conference with an Hermit.

This (however denied by some *Hungarian* Authors) is reported by so many others, that the Reader may give credit to it; for though *Attila* was not then a Christian profess, yet certainly he was not altogether a Pagan, as his assent to *Leo* before-mentioned will partly evince.

His two

Sons succeed.

Attila Dying left two Sons *Aladerick* and *Chaback*, who (as the fortune of the World and War varies) lost all with the same career of Ruine as their Father gained Dominion by monstrous Accessions; for at his Death the Limits of his Territories were on the one part stretched to the *Huns* and *Jugri* in *Scythia*, and on the other to *France*, and *Italy*; so that this Empire laboured under its own weight and

and fell by unnatural and Intestine Divisions.

This same *Aladerick* is supposed by many to have been begotten by *Attila* upon *Honor*
ia the Daughter of the Emperour *Valentinian*;
 but this opinion is rejected by others, because *The inter-*
 they say *Attila* died before he arrived at his *fine feuds*
 Camp. Whatever his Birth was, it was certain *of the Huns*
 he was Favoured by the Princes of *Germany*,
 and *Dieterick* of *Verona*, and aided against his
 Elder Brother, advanced to the Supreme Power
 by the *Huns*, who notwithstanding as is usual in
 such fraternal and Civil Feuds, revolted soon
 after to *Aladerick*, & so sheathing their Swords *Their De-*
 in their own Bowels, made easie way to their *struction.*
 Enemies designs of revenge against them.

The first that engaged and Encountered them
 was *Arderick* King of the *Gepida*, who vindic-
 ated his People from the slavery of the *Huns*,
 killing of them 30000 in one Battel, and so
 pursued his succeſſe upon their frighted remains
 that they lost all their several Conquests at one
 breath (*Aladerick* himself coming to this Bloody
 end, as a victim and sacrifice to those infinite
 slaughters that had been committed by his Peo-
 ple) for hereupon *Arderick* seized *Dacia*; the
Goths, both the *Pannonia's* or *Hungary*; the *A-*
lani or *Russes* *Myſia*; while *Chaba* the other
 Brother difficultly recovered his Countrey of
Scythia; *Uto* and *Ischalmus*, with some others
 of his *Huns* diverted into *Romania*, whose Po-
 ſterity is remaining to this day in the Town of
Galatz. *Ermedzar* and *Uzindur* Cousins of the

said two Captains, sat down between the Rivers *Marusius* and *Alutba*, and by the ascents to the Mountainous places of *Dacia*, and to avoid the suspicion of the name of *Huns*, called themselves * *Szekeli*, which term or word signifieth a fixed place and habitation, not vagabonds or Fugitives, for which their Nation was now so infamous.

The Lombards possessed the Successors of *Attila*, was anew oppressed with the alternate and Vicissitudinary Power of the *Rugi*, *Goths*, and *Lombards*; who successively by the crafty instigation of the feeble *Romans* subdued one another; the *Lombards* assisted by *Swain K.* of *Denmark*, after other Conquests seating themselves in *Pannonia*; whither the * *AVAKES* (not the same but another Tribe of *Huns*) being beaten out of the Northern *Scythia* by the *Euthalite* * who had themselves been beaten by the *Turks*, in the Year 500. after the Incarnation, possessed themselves of the Country of *Ister*, having expelled the *Goths* from *Taurica*, and utterly extinguished the Name of the *Gepida*. In their advance to *Pannonia*; *Alboynus* Captain of the *Longobards*, to prevent the fortune of War with so necessitous a People, made a friendly Composition with them, whereby it was agreed that the *Avars* should be possessed of *Hungaria*, upon Condition to restore it again if the *Lombards* failed of their Enterprize & design upon *Italy*: but that succeeding, these *Huns* being quietly possessed, stayed

* Now called Siculi.

The Lombards possessed the Hun-gary.

* The Original of the first Huns.

stayed not here but Invaded the Territories of the *Romans*; from whom (once defeated by them) ^{The A-} ^{VARES} ^{posse} ^{themselves} ^{of Hun-} their Leader under pretence of making Baths, borrowed some Carpenters, which he employed in making Bridges over the *Danubius*, that he might more easily Invade & infest their Dominions. His first Conquest by this means was of *Syrmia*, by which his Forces grew so terrible; that they were counted the avengers of the sins of the Eastern *Europe*; having compelled the Emperour *Maurice* to purchase a Peace of him with the sum of Fourscore thousand pound of Gold, which lasted no longer than two years; for the *Barbarian* regardless of his Faith, demanded an increase of the Tribute, and upon the denial thereof seized *Strigonium* and *Viminacium*, and in several encounters greatly ^{Assist the} ^{Roman} ^{Dominions:} endamaged many of their Provinces and wasted and consumed more of their Legions.

Their Empire or Government continued after that time with very various fortune, at first with great overthrows often weakening their Foster-friends the *Lombards*, until the time of *Charles* the Great, when they grew into a Coalition with the *Bojaris*, from whom now came the new name of the *Bavarians*, (hateful enough to the *Bois* or *Bohemians*) with whose King *Tudun*, *Charles* the Great and his Son, managed divers Wars, not with the *Hungarians* themselves, as many have erroneously maintained. At which time (as nothing gained by humane power is durable) these *Avars* either lost their

The *Avars* Name among other Nations, or else were wholly cut off and extinguished. *Nicephorus* saith the following *Huns* or *Hungarians*, dissolved their power and extirpated them; the *German* Writers assign *Charlemagne* to that work, as *Suidas* doth the *Bulgarian's*; whence most certain it is to be concluded, that they stuck in all the snares, and by one or all of their hands came to the period of their Name and Greatness.

But leaving them to that Final Suppression, let us consider from the Premises, what Sad and Doleful Ages those were that brought up the Rear of the *Roman* Monarchy! On which like a Bear damned to the Stake, so many fierce Maltiffs were let fly together. But it is more wonderful how Christianity amidst such horrid and continual subversions of Things could ever get footing? nay, dilate it self with the Progress of these Infidels? Which though a Diversion, I cannot but mind the Reader for the Honour and convincing verity of our Religion, to take notice of. There being now no visible foot-steps remaining of the *Hungarian* Nation in this Territory; it shamed a Noble people to bear the Yoke of a Forreign Ruler, having been used themselves to Govern and Command others. And hereupon those *Huns* who fled that great Defeat given to *Attila's* Sons, & were scattered into *Transylvania* & *Russia* (where now there is a Tribe of them yet remaining towards *Siberia*, called *Jugri* by Geographers) impatient of their retirement and obscure

The remains of the old *Huns* repossesse themselves

obscure condition, invited their kintred & Countrey-men, who now had breathed from their expulsion out of *Europe* into *Scythia*, and *Siberia*, and the Northernmost parts of *Europe*, as aforesaid, to return again and make another venture with them for the Restauration of their Name and Honour by their former Conquests.

Little invitation served a penurious and warlike Nation made and designed for great things and addicted to Glory, besides that the dangerous condition of their *European* friends, who feele from the fury of the victorious *Goths*, did urgently call for their assistance. In the year 890. seven several Armies of them under seven Leaders all vested with equall power invaded *Dacia* again, and after some exploratory peace-pretending Messages to *Snatopolugus* their Successor King of those Countries proceeded to attacke him, who making resistance was defeated & driven beyond *Danubius*; thence pursuing their success they laid wast the whole Countrey of *Myria*, and peirced into *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, and subdued all *Hungary*, and as much more Territory as is contained between the River *Gran*, the *Suevian* Hills & from *Ister* to the Sea, extending it thence also towards the East.

Yet so uneven and fluctuating was their Fortune, that though *Arnulphus* the Emperour was glad to seek and obtain Peace of them, yet *Luitpoldus* the Emperours Generall after *Arnulphus* his Decease, upon their return from a new incurfion under *Chussales* their King in-

The History of

The Huns
defeated by
Luichpol-
dus.

to Germany the length of 250 leagues on the North side of the Danow, where they destroyed all before them, encountered them near Vienna in Austria, wearied with spoil and the length of the Journey & overthrew them, 12000 of them perishing in that river whose Banks had suffered so often by their bloody & frequent Inundations; the rest were driven & pursued to Presburgh, having lost their King whose generous spirit could not endure the fatal dishonour of that bloody Field, wherein the Huns were like again to have run the same hazard of their former ruine but that a mutiny amongst the victor Army opportunely stopt a further pursuit.

The news of this defeat did not long keep the Huns at home but grown strong with rest, and more robust by the divisions of the Germans, and having newly substituted Dursack and Bugith, to the Regal Dignity, they again resumed their former design; which the next year they enterprised, possessing themselves of all Pannonia, exhausted already by continual spoil, carrying also Colonies, with them and placing them in the Countries of the Baii.

* Aufpurg
seated near
the River
Rhodo-
num, on
whose
Banks this
Field was
fought.

To oppose them, Lewis the Emperour having called a Counsell, and by their Concurrence raised a great Army, encountered them at * Augusta Vindeligorum, where he was worsted in a famous Battel; Luichpoldus the former successful General, with Eyferrick His Arch-Sewer and a 5 Counts, being slain on the place, together with most of the Army. Nor fared he

he better at his second Conflict, having for safety of *Germany* induced all the Provinces to take sudden Arms with him, being defeated by this Stratagem, the *Huns* had fought almost to a desperate Event, in the Fields near the *Leman* Lake, when advised by imminent danger, they counterfeited a flight, and by th t means drew the enemy into the Woods upon their Ambushes, and there made a cruel and vast slaughter of them; and following their good fortune, *Lewis the Emperor* made Havock of all the Countrey round about with fire and sword in their usual manner, nei- the second ther Churches, Monasteries, Bishops, or time by the Priests escaping their sacrilegious and destroy- Hun- ing hands.

No itop being like to be put to their fury, they burnt down *Strinno*, and passing the river *Oenus*, dispeopled the Canton of *Zurick*, and compelling *Schleckdorp* and *Damajia*, beyond the *Iser*, with other Towns by famine and thirst to surrender, demolished and ruined them. *Auspurc* was served in the same manner, and numberless multitudes of men led Captives like beasts after them, which baggage with their other spoils invited the *Bois* to fall upon them, but they were so sharply entertained, that with the slaughterer there and in the whole Territory the *Huns* seemed to have made a final end at this one bout.

Rarisbone was now burnt by them, whence *Their va-* by *Osterhof* they passed the *Danubius*, putting rage and the *Bohemians*, *Francomians*, and the adjacent Devastati- ons.

They in-
vade
Grecia.

The De-
scription of
Hungaria
as then
possessed by
that Nati-
on.

Nations to the Sword, So that most of the ri-
vers of *Germany* were turned into blood, and
Lewis broken with so many mischiefs, glad to
make the Empire Tributary to the *Huns*, who
leaving *Germany* (as prone to War, and enlarge-
ment of Dominion, fell next upon the *Gra-
cian* Empire (which they had only touched in
the former War) by the beginning of the next
Spring, when passing through the *Mysia* supe-
riour and wasting *Thracia*, infesting also the
Macedoniens, they conquered *Bulgaria* (which
yet made some resistance) and all those stranger
Countries, in so much that *Constantine* the Col-
league of *Alexander* his Uncle, refused not
being terrified by these approaches, the
payment and Tribute imposed on his Cities.

The *Huns* being thus established and fixed
in their former possession gained by their
Sword in *Hungary*, it will be requisite to de-
scribe that tract of ground which came under the
said appellation and was then a most ample and
spacious Dominion. The Kingdome of *Pannonia*
did not formerly exceed the Banks of the *Danu-
bium*, and because it extended it self from the
said River as far as the *Carpathian* Hills, which
terminate the *European* *Sarmatia*, it was called
the hither and the further *Hungary*. The upper
part of the hither, contained *Syria* and *An-
stria*, the inferiour was all that tract of ground
between the River *Dravus*, the *Balaton* Lake
(which upon the coming of *Christ* broke out
in the country of *Gisa*) the Desarts of *Ver-*

tha

the and the Danubius. The further Hungary separated by the Carpathian Hills from Moravia of the Marcomanni; Silesia and Poland contains that part of the Saxons, Moravia, & Dacia which is on this side the Hills, which the River Tybiscus runs thorough, arising from the Marcomoravian Hills above Zigerth * & between Zemlin and Salankien is mingled with the Danube. Between the Rivers Dravus and Sava, lyeth Slavonia reaching as far as the River of Han. Below Savus lies Croatia, both the Bosnia's, Dardania, now Dalmatia. The Illyrians possess the further parts; the same with the Liburnians; bounded with the Adriatick Sea, and Eastward with the River Bosna. To this Confine both the Mysia's; the upper, in which is Servia and Kosovia; and the lower now called Bulgaria; for the Bulgarians flow coming from Asia, compelled the Bessa, ejected out of the Lower Mysia, to seat themselves in the Upper. Both of them lie between the Danube, and mountain of Rhodope. The Danube emptying it self into the Euxine Sea. To the Eastward of Higher Hungary lieth Dacia between the River Tisza, the Danube, and the Sea, comprehending Transylvania, Moldavia, and Transilpina, or Valachia. Transylvania is compassed with Woods and Hills, in manner and sort of a Crown. These Countries being subdued by the Huns they contented themselves with Tribute for Germany, who soon disdaining that servile con-

* not that
in Lower
Hungary.

Drava
Sava

right
hence
south
west

The Ger-
mans arm
against
them.

dition under *Barbarians*, under *Conrade* Duke of *Franconia*, saluted *Cesar* in place of *Lewis*, and *Arnulphus* the Son of *Lnithpoldus* proclaimed King of the *Boii*, took Arms again, but the *Boii* were at the entrance of the War so consternated, that the *Huns* with universal spoil passed as far as the River *Oenus* again: where *Arnulphus* having selected the ablest Souldiers, and secured the rest in the City, set upon them in their careless jollity, and encompassing them by surprise, made a great slaughter of some, and drove others into the River, and brought a general Fear, greater then any before upon their whole Army, which was freed thereof by the egregious Vertue and Valour of *Dursach*, who in the very instant of the danger, compelled the *Bahemian* weakened by so fierce a War, to strike a League and Agreement with him.

Their se-
cond Expe-
dition into
Italy.

But the present Disaster was expiated with great Victories, the *Huns* still hankered after the Lady of so many Pleasures: The Dissensions between *Leo* the Fifth, *Sergius* the Third, and *Christopher* the Antipope, adding to their Hopes as if designed for Avengers of their Pride and Ambition; hereupon passing *Friuli* with spoiling and burning, they came as far as *Pavia*, and by the river *Brenna*, with a horrible Carnage overthrew *Berengarins*, who had amassed an innumerable Host of the *Tuscani*, *Valscani*, and other Nations of *Italy*. Which Defeat was occasioned meerly by their Contempt of the Enemy, who having in vain after
many

many Prayers and intreaties voluntarily offered the re delivery of their spoil, and a Covenant or Article of never invading *Italy* again, upon condition of Life and Departure on horseback, took advantage of the negligence of the *Italians*, and punished this their Arrogance: for with three parties they surprized the secure Bodies of the Enemy, who staid expecting the return of their Commissioners, sent with their denyal to the *Huns*, and killed a great many with their drink in their Throats: so those that could not be appeased with submission and Gifts were now destroyed with fury & cruelty. *Berengarius* The Italians under

All places now opened to their victorious Arms, which are reported to have been so pos- quished.
 tent at this time, that they overran likewise the *Boiarij* (contrary to their Agreement) *Francia* and *Saxony*, with vast depopulations: nor did their rage stop here; for within two years they peirced as far as *Basil*, which having razed They Ma-
 they wasted *Alsacia* and *Lorrain*, with so much for all pla-
 celerity, that *Conrado* who purchased his peace ces.
 with money, seemed conquered before any Enemy was at hand. And such was the hor-
 rour of this Defeat abovesaid, that the *Huns* en-
 raged, abstained not from the Flesh of the
 Slain, The Cause of which being asked of *Le-
 bel* (a *Hungarian* Captain taken prisoner at
Ausburg by *Conrado*) was thus declared.
We are the Avengers of the sins of Mankind,
appointed by God for your punishment; when we
desist from persecuting you, by the angry God,

we are taken by you and destroyed.

The Divi-
sions in I-
taly and
Rome.

Italy, although so often chastised, yet no-
thing the wiser, was distracted with various
factions, *Lewis* the Son of *Beson* relying upon
the Papal right, assumed to himself the Impe-
rial Dignity, being assisted and encouraged by
the *Lombards*, who would have *Berengarius*
devested of the Dignity; he being thus between
the Hammer and the Anvile, called in the
Huns, the sworn Enemies of the Faith: they
under pretence of Aid, undertake the Expedi-
tion, and range through *Italy*, killing and
bringing to obedience *Bamber* the Archbishop
of *Milaw*, *Haydelber* the Captain of the
Guard or Pretorian, with other Rebels. *Be-
rengarius* not long surviving this Victory, his
Son the second of that name succeeded him,
against whom rose up *Rodolph*, Duke of *Bur-
gundy* his Rival, to the Dominion of *Italy*,
Berengarius therefore diffiding in his own for-
ces, was the Heir of his Fathers Kingdome and
manners, stood in the same Track of an *Hungari-
an* Expedition, who in his cause wasting *Italy*,
soon after overthrew *Odelficus*, the Count of the
Palace, or *Major Domo*, with his numerous
Army, as afterwards they took the Marquis *Ad-
delbert* & *Gisellert* Prisoners; but they were
no sooner departed, then *Berengarius* was de-
vercome, and perfidiously slain, though justly
in respect of his cruelties to his own blood. This
Murder of the King, gave good occasion to the
Huns to return into *Italy*, where they again
burnt

The Huns
third and
fourth Ex-
pedition
into Italy.

burnt *Ticinum*, exercising cruelty as a virtue : and having plundered & undone the Provinces laden themselves home with a most rich spoil.

A German War followed this, *Henry* surnamed the Fowler, Son of *Conrad* deceased, denied to pay the tribute now insolently and imperiously redemanded by the *Huns*, who thereupon keeping their faith religiously with the *Boii* (*Arnulph* their King having fled to them in avoidance of the designs and snares of *Conrad* but was afterwards brought back by the Prudence of *Henry*) wasted *Transylvania*, *Suevia*, but chiefly *Saxony*, the Hereditary Country of the Emperour, who unable to endure this their haughty & presumptuous behaviour, with a well composed Army surpriz'd them at *Meersburgh*, in the Confines of the *Thuringian Saxons*; having given Order to his Men to receive their first flight of Arrows upon their Shields, discreetly and conveniently placed, and while they were sitting and preparing for another volley, to rush in upon them; by which Military Policy the *Huns* were driven foul upon one another and slain with a terrible slaughter, and *Germany* thereby freed from a shameful and ignominious slavery.

The remains and reliques of those *Hungarians* which survived the Battel, were slain by one anothers Treachery and Discovery: the feigned and pretended reward whereof was impunity and pardon offered to such of them as should reveal their Comrades and Countrymen

The Germans under Henry the Emperour, refuse the tribute.

Defeat the Huns at Meersburgh.

men; so that no more then Seven escaped to carry the news of this miserable Defeat and disaster to *Pannonia* and *Dacia*; the Horrour whereof so stupified this Nation, that during the Raig of *Henry*, they totally abstained from meddling with *Germany*.

The Hungarians
stunned &
stupified
with the
losse.

Until the time of *Otho* the Great, the *Hungarians* therefore continued at home within their own walls; but then it appear'd what power and prevalence Shame hath over Fear, although things be never so hazardous or desperate; for having recruited themselves by a long quiet and cessation from War, with their former Courage and Force they Invaded the Limits of *Bavaria*, while other Parties of them wasted the *Trani*, *Norici*, and *Charini*; for which Depredations they were to satisfie soon after to the utmost; for *Berchtoldus* Duke of *Bohemia*, overcame them neer *Valence*, and with the Sword and the River *Trannus*, to which they fled, made an end of them all; with the same fortune they fought with the *Charini*, where having lost their Leaders and General they were forced to fly.

Their Fortune
change-
geth.

To revenge these Discomfitures *Taxis* (not yet advanced to the Regal Dignity) undertook two other Expeditions the one into *Austria*, and the other against the said *Charini* or *Carinthi*, in the Confines of *Italy*, which he miserably havocked, but him *Bertboldus* his Son so worsted and routed, that he was forced to sculk and sneak for shelter; the cause of which Calamity was his fierce and brutish

Valour

Hungaria and Transylvania. 31

Valour ungovernable by any Art or policy ;
 Being beaten here he turned his Fury upon *Italy*, where he was appealed by *Perengarius* the ^{Huns In-}
 third, Protector to *Lotharius*, with Ten Bushels ^{vade Italy}
 of Money, which Tribute was imposed upon
 the heads of those that gave suck, being as much
 as *Hugo* had formerly paid.

The Cruelty of the *Huns* was not yet quite
 allayed, when *Gerard* the *Bohemian*, and
 Duke *Conrade*, not long before banished by
Otho, fell a spoiling the Churches, and rob-
 bing the Monasteries, and distributed the Ec-
 clestiall Treasure among the *Hungarians*, as
 yet Pagans, now intending an Irruption into
Hungary; for *Bulzko* the Successor of *Dur-*
sach, having considered the past Calamities,
 and the small ability of his present Condition,
 dispatcht away Embassadors to *Otho* under pre-
 tence of Civility and good friendship; but
 indeed to enquire of his present state, whether
 or no, it offered any advantage to his necessitous
 Arms. These returned with an answer rather
 fitted to the flattery of the occasion, which
Bulzko sought, than any thing of truth.

So that in the 50. year after *Lewis* was slain at
Rhodannum; with a 100000 Men, Commanded
 by himself and the *Tetrarchs*, *Latins*, *Sura*,
Taxus, and *Schaba*; such a number of meer
Hungarians being never seen before in those
 parts, he set upon *Germany*; when through fear ^{As Ger-}
 of them as they passed, the whole Countrey was ^{many also}
 abandoned, the Cities either strongly Forti-
 fied or deserted, the People betaking them-
 selves

selves to the inaccessible places of Mountains and Rocks for the safety of their lives.

The *Huns* in the mean while clambing over Hills and peircing through Woods, most horribly burnt and wasted all the Countrey, and having desolated *Bavaria*, passed beyond the *Rhine* and under the Conduct of *Conrade*, subverted *Lorraine*, wherein they violated all Humane and Divine things. *Otho* almost stupified with the danger, with eight Legions passed into *Switzerland*, having made Peace with the *Venetians*, at the same time as the *Hungarians* had defeated the *Bohemians* in a sore Battel, who guarded the passes. It was now observed, that the first onset of these *Barbarians* was the most forcible and vehement, and that they raged because their time was short. The *Germans* therefore beset them on every side, cutting off their straglers and Foragers, and carried their Successes to the Camp, where the *Huns* tired with fight and plunder were wretchedly Vanquished, and the River *Lycus* filled with their slain; their General being taken was hanged upon a Gibbet at *Ratisbone* with some of his Captains, the rest being dismaid, secured themselves in their entrenchments. By this Battel the strength of the *Huns* was wholly broken; yet being made more tractable by this great slaughter, they were in a manner saved by this their Ruine.

The Huns
totally and
finally o-
vercome by
Otho the
Great.]

The



The Second BOOK.

AS the precedent necessary requisite to conversion to Christianity, divine Providence was pleased by these frequent and ruinous losses and slaughters, upon the neck of one another, to bring these barbarous *Huns* to an humble sense of their calamitous and ruinous condition, and by that prepare and soften their minds to the Reception of the great Evangelicall truth, against whose Innocent Doctrine, the applauses of their Triumphs and the noising loud Fame of their puissance and successe had out-dinn'd the Trumpets of the Prince of Peace, so that the still voyce of the Redeemer could not be heard in the Thunder of their impetuous, prosperous violences.

*Sense of
misery the
way to
Christiani-
ty.*

Taxi one of the Tetrarchs dying valiantly in this last unfortunate encounter, the *Huns* chose *GETSA* his Son, either for his Fathers or his own Piety's sake, for their King and Governor. For as there are, as in Time, so in all other things a kind of vicissitude; the 980th year from the Incarnation was not yet ended, when *Getsa* washed in the saving fount by *Adelbert*, began to propagate the worship of the true God and renouncing his Idols to abolish all super-

*Getsa the
first King
of Hun-
gary.*

His zeal to
Christiani-
ty.

sition, studying to take off that fierce and barbarous Nation from the desire of War, and by Christian mansuetude and sweetness to temperate their minds and senses. To this he was the more encouraged by *Constantine* the 7th. of that name Emperour of the *East*, and the *Germans* who mainly promoted it, as being highly affected with such glad tydings; Next he appointed Priests and Bishops, the untamed nature of his people in vain resisting, and so reduced them, that abandoning Barbarisme, and the worship of *Mars* and *Hercules*, they embraced the Christian Faith. The Captives, (of which in such a long tract of time there could be no small multitude carryed away by them) industriously builded their Churches and brought their Children to be baptized. To the better effect of all which, *Geysa* used the help of a Pilgrim a very holy man who being invited by him into *Hungary*, chose to himself other Collegues; *Geysa* also by the aid and Arms of the *Saxons* and *Bavarians* kept his Enemies within their limits, so that the people of *Hungary* found themselves obliged to him for their preservation, who like an auspicious star shined upon them in a night whose gloominess portended it for the last of their Existence, when sheathing their Swords he dispelled such an angry Tempest with a sudden Serenity.

He waged War in *Anstria* against his will which unjustly taken away by *Rodeger* he restored to *Leopold*, whose son being shortly

after

after expelled, the *Hungarians* under the conduct of *Abas* recovered and held it until *Albert* the Son of *Henry* the Emperour restored it to *Germany*. There were also other occasions of this Difference, *Henry* surnamed the Holy, disseised his Brother *Bruno* of his Dominions in *Bamburg*, who avoiding the danger fled to the *Hungarians*, by whom meeting with the Emperour then engaged in an expedition designed to the expulsion of *Hardwick* out of *Lombardy*, *Bruno* was reconciled and re-invested in his Estate. And having thus settled this *Hungarian* Realm as part of *Christendom*, I shall not be oblig'd to so prolix a narrative of their future Actions as being better regulated and Marshal-^{His Atti-}led to History, which hath registred them with^{ons.} that of their Neighbours: the rise and the fall of all powerfull things being that object which most men consider, because of most concern to the world, for all middle things the means of extremes are indifferent, and do not engage ordinary and common observation.

STEPHEN his Son succeeded him both *Stephen* in dignity and vertue, at the same time when ^{the second} both the *English*, *Danes*, *Polonians* and *Hun-King.* *Hungarians* had forsaken their false Religions, *Pope Boniface* the 7th. was then also expelled by *Pope Benedict*, from *Rome*, whence *Stephen* was honoured with many presents, and a privilege of conferring ecclesiastical preferments: his courageous zeal broke the many designs and attempts of his *Pagan* Subjects and Relations,

His At-
chievements

as his fortune gained him *Transylvania*, then abounding with ancient wealth, and now subdued to a constant obedience and subjection to the *Hungarian* Scepter. He overcame likewise the *Bulgarians* a warlike and successful people in the East, to whose Emperor *Basilins*, after this glorious defeat, they were forced to submit themselves. He had issue by his Wife *Gisala* the Sister of the Emperour, a Son called *Emerick*, who dyed in his Minority, and to the great grief of his Father, and the perpetual disgust of his Mother; in his room *Vazules Stephens* Uncles Son, was appointed and raised to the hopes of the Throne. *Stephen* dyed in the year of our Lord 1034. having reigned happily and prudently 37. years, a man of great humility and piety even unto Superstition, in a very great and ample fortune, which is subject to presumption and pride, for which his Widow was much hated and abominated.

Peter the
3d. King.

PETER notwithstanding succeeded him, the Son of his Sister, who managed his power no better then he gained it, by the Murder of *Vazules*; scandalizing the Government by base Covetousnesse and Arrogance, from which Crimes it had hitherto been inviolate: not knowing that things lifted up on high are more conveniently raised for a fall; nor to be of more pernicious Consequence to any Fortune then the lest and supremest. He first banished *Gisala*, then took away her Dower, (reputed a just judgment

judgement on her) pillaged his people , and murdered his Nobles ; whereupon ensued a Conspiracy against him , which prevailed so , that the Kingdome was transferred to *Abas* , and the Counsellors and Partakers of *Peters* Peter de-
 exorbitances , slain by the popular rage. *Pe- posed.*
ter escaped to *Henry* the Emperour, who know-
 ing him guilty of the defection of the *Bohemi-*
aus, forbad him his Presence, and cast him in-
 to Chains, but by the intercession of *Albertus*
 General of the Eastern limits, and *Cesar's* own
 generous Sentiments for a person descended
 of a Royal Family, He was soon after taken
 into favour.

A B A S was substituted in his place, by whom
 all *Peter's* Acts were rescinded , and the King-
 dome seemed to have recovered its former dig-
 nity, except that *Peter* claimed it as Heredita-
 ry, and *Abas* that would command others, was
 a Vassal to his own passions.

Abas the
4th. King.

The first thing he did, was by an Embassie to
 explore the mind of the Emperour concerning
Peter, but receiving dilatory answers, he made
 a invasions, the one into *Bavaria* where his Ar-
 my and General were defeated , the other in-
 to *Styria* and *Carniola* , whence he carried a-
 way a great many Captives. This gave occa-
 sion to the Princes of *Germany* to assemble at
Calen, and by unanimous Resolution there ta-
 ken to invade *Abas*, which enterprize so suc-
 ceeded , that *Abas* beaten in two Battles , and
 having lost all his Country , as far as the River

Gran

Gran beyond *Pre burgh*, was forced to a submission, by which he was bound to receive *Gisala* the banished Queen, to restore *Austria*, and other places, with the late Captives, which Articles he stood not to, but spighting his Nobles, as the occasion of his Misfortunes, under the pretence of convening them for Advice, most treacherously slew them and their Children: but this the more incensed others just indignation, so that the remains of them escaping to the Emperor, engaged him and *Peter* against *Abas*. At *Ragab* a signal Battel was commenced, where by the revolt of *Abas* his Army, by which they satisfied for their former Defection from *Peter*, *Abas* was forced to fly and in the pursuit slain at *Sheba*, as a Victim and Sacrifice to the Ghosts of his murdered Nobility.

*Abas slain
at Sheba.*

*Peter re-
stored.*

PETER was again restored by the Emperor, who in triumphal progress rounded all *Hungary*, and having received the Royal Dignity, by the election of the Bishops assembled at *Alba*, transferred it to *Peter*, who returning to the same vitious and cruel Excesses, neither mindful of his past, nor provident of his future fortunes, provoked the *Hungarians* under two Captains *Visca* and *Erunna*, to another Combination and Rebellion against him, but the design being timely discovered, the chief Complices were most miserably tortured. Yet the sedition abated not, for by another Conspiracy inflamed by a general hatred against Christian

Christian Religion, scandalized by their Kings enormous lives, the *Hungarians* privily sent for *Andrew* and *Leventa*, according to the advice of King *Stephen*, out of *Poland*, whither they had been banished; These lurking for a while at *Newhausel*, (now so called) by the river *Niire*, and assisted by the inhabitants, wreaked their revenge designed against the King upon the Religion, massacring a great number of Bishops then assembled at *Pesth*. *Peter* presently thereupon being forsaken of his own, was drawn out of his hiding place in the *Mos-^{Deposed by} Andre-[&]sonian* Grounds, and after his eyes were put out, *his eyes put out, &c.* had his privities cut off, which disgraceful maims he survived three years. So when prudence is wanting to the first fortune, the future is always most dangerous.

A N D R E W succeeded in the year of Andrew Christ 1047, He repressed the innovated super-^{the 5th. K.} stition, and punished with the sword or banishment such as had assisted him to Victory in his irreligious Cruelty. *Henry* the Third, Emperor, then engaged in a Papal War in *Italy*, (between *Benedict* the 9, and *Sylvester* the third, and *Clement* the Second, whom he placed at last in *St. Peters* Chair) being no way at Leisure to attend *Hungary*; but that at last by his power determined, he resolved to revenge the injury done to *Peter*, invading first the Southern parts of *Hungary*, but was forced to retreat by the overflowings of the Lakes and Rivers; the next expedition was by water, where

His war
with Ger-
many.

where he was worsted by a Stratagem, the last by water and land, but with as bad success; having advanced so far, and streightned for provisions, that he was forced to desire license and leave to return. A peace ensued this kindnesse, and as a pledge thereof, the Emperour gave his Daughter in marriage to *Solomon* (the Son of *Andrew*) now confirmed in the succession to the Crown.

Bela the
6th. King.

BELA (the brother of *Andrew*) by whom he was made Duke of *Pomerania*, and had hitherto lived in great Concord with him to the aggrandizing the *Hungarian* Felicity; and a little before appointed by him to the Kingly Government, could not brook this his Nephews advancement over his head: assisted therefore by many of the *Hungarians*, and aided by the *Poles*, as *Solomon* by *Germany* and *Bohemia* by the Interest of *Andrew*, besides his standing Legions, an engagement ensued at the River *Tibiscus*, with various fortune, untill the *Hungarians* in detestation of the Christian Religion, and in revenge of the suppression of Paganisme by *Andrew*, revolted to *Bela*, who thereby became Master of the Field; *Andrew* flying was trod down in the pursuit.

Bela used his victory with great clemency, freely giving life to the Rebels, and dismissing the *German* Prisoners Ransome free; and applying himself to the Government, appointed Markets and rates of things, lessened the Taxes and Impositions; Money being not as yet known

known. He repaired and new built several places, suppressed the Peasants and Boores, tumulting against the profession of the Christian Religion, by sudden force; and though he gained the Kingdome by violence and injury, *His virtue* yet he governed it with piety and justice; and in the year 1065. the Third year of his Reign, by a kind of Earthquake at the Town of *Demes* which disjointed every part and Member of him, he dyed.

SOLOMON within a month after his *Solomon* Death was seated in his Throne by the power of the 7th. K. the Emperour, *Geyza* and *Ladislau* the Sons of *Bela*, despairing of equal resistance, flying for refuge into *Poland*; but the *German* Forces returning home, they resumed courage, prevailing with *Boleslaus* the King of *Poland* to derive the friendship contracted between their Father and himself to them his Sons; *Boleslaus* owing so much to the merit of the Father, entered *Hungary* with them, but by the Mediation of the Archbishop of *Strigoni*, a Peace *Bela's sons* was happily concluded between them, on condition that *Geyza* and *Ladislau* should with the Title of two Dukes enjoy a third part of the Kingdome, but the Sovereignty should abide in *Solomon*; This agreement with some grudging suspicions lasted till *Solomon*, by the Assistance of the Dukes, took *Belgrade*, the rich spoils whereof, a fourth part being only allowed the Dukes by the advice of one *Vidua*, caused such a Rupture, that both had present recourse
to

to Arms. The first Encounter proved disastrous, but the second fortunate to the Brothers, who had to their assistance Twenty thousand *Bohemians*; this Battel was fought by the *Vaccian* Forrest, and with great resolution on both sides; *Vidus* was here slain, and *Solomon* thereby driven out of his Kingdome.

Geyfa the 8th. King. *GEYSA*, now swayed the *Hungarian* Scepter, being busied in prosecuting his late victory, for that *Solomon* appeared in the confines towards *Presburgh*, endeavouring the restitution of his Fortune by the aid of the *Germans*, and other adjacent people; and in this Martial angry mood he lighted upon the *Bessi*, who had undertaken for their Liberty his final discomfiture, and severely chastised this their preingaged arrogance; yet he advantaged not his own Affairs, till *Henry* the Emperour appeared in his quarrel, & first took *Newhausel* and advanced as far as *Vacia*, and seemed to threaten *Geyfa's* Claim; but what he wanted in strength to oppose, he was supplied with in Craft and Policy, to impose upon the *Germans*, by a round sum of money sent them, upon which the Emperour retired, intent upon a revengeful design against Pope *Hildebrand*.

The Emperors of Germany no right in Hungary.

And here an end was put to the Tragedies of so many Kings, wherein we may observe by the way, that the Emperours though superiour by power and victory, could never make good their pretended Title to *Hungaria*, nor those Kings who adhered to, or made use of their Arms

Arms to passe unpunished. *Geysa* dyed by a *Geysa* natural death, the third year of his Reign; *dieb.* on vvhose Affections *Desiderius* the Metropolitane Bishop is said to have had so much influence that he was once thinking to have rendred the Scepter to *Solomon*; But bethinking himself that his privacy could not be without danger, and that it would be rashnesse to trust the will and pleasure of an enemy, he resolved to retain the Government.

LADISLAUS having gloriously passed the Ducal Dignity conferred on him by his Brother, had the Regal Honour unanimously bestowed on him, as reputed a Prince of very great Virtue and Piety, and though he refused the Crown because *Solomon* was yet alive, yet the pertinacious importunity of the *Hungarians* overcame his modesty. He first restored the true worship of God, & the good laws of his Ancestors then obliterated and disused. He was assisted by an opinion of the divine favour accompanying him in all his Actions, then which there is not a better Instrument and Engine to govern the multitude, who conceived that the Crown of *Hungary*, * with which the Princes are to this day inaugurated, came down from Heaven upon the head of this *Ladislaus*.

The reason why the Hungarians have

He agreed with *Solomon*, for a certain yearly revenue, but he musing on his ambition, designed on pretence of a friendly conference to betray him, but that being discovered, He seized on him and imprisoned him at *Visegrade*, where

such a veneration for that sacred Symbol of Majesty.

The strange
forlorn
condition
of Solo-
mon.

where being condemned, at the intercession of a Nun admonished by Heaven, as she boasted, he gave him Life and Liberty; which courtesy he strait abused, by engaging *Cuteschu* the King of the *Cumani* to take his part, but unprosperously, his Army being overpowered and discomfited, so that despairing of recovering the Kingdome, and weary of the World, he put on Sackcloth, and betook himself to the woods and Caverns, living upon Acorns and Berries, and drinking the water of the Lakes for his thirst, teaching the world the uncertainty of all worldly things, and that felicity can be placed no where but in death. It is reported he was seen once in the time of *Columan* the succeeding King, in whose Reign he also ended his Life, in the Woods of *Istria*.

Ladislav
his valour.

In the mean while, *Ladislav* reduced *Dalmatia*, and made it a perpetual Appendix to the *Hungarian* Dominion, together with *Croatia*; Thereafter followed a war with the Emperour of *Byzantium*, or *Constantinople*, but it evened with losse to the *Hungarians*, for which the *Bulgarian* Victory and Conquest soon after made amends. The Fury of the *Cumani* could nevertheless not be restrained, till after three overthrowes, the last whereof was most courageously defended, at the banks of *Ister*, till *Ladislav* with his own hands very difficultly slew *Achnu* their General, whose death stroke and broke the Constancy of this valiant enemy, whose Confederates and Auxiliaries

Hungaria and Transylvania. 61

liaries the *Rokosani* fell under the same Fate, Ruffes; and precariously obtained their Peace.

Poland was the next Scene of his Successes, the cause of which Expedition was their Expulsion of *Boleslaus* his great Friend and Familiar, who flying into *Hungary*, tormented with an evil Conscience for the ill he had done, being become of a good, a very bad man, died there. The Armies joyned in the Confines of *Suromatin*, where he vigorously routed the *His Suc-*
Poles; nor desisted from his pursuit till he had cesses.
Sacked *Cracovia* the Metropolis of that Nation, when *Vladislaus* the Brother of *Boleslaus*, besought him Peace, which he obtained upon Condition that *Miesko*, *Boleslaus* his Son, should have the Second Dignity.

The Sword being now sheathed, he built his Royal Seat of *Varadin* by the River *Chrysus*. This City in our Times was the Chief and principal of the County of *Bibor*, famous of old for the Sepulture of Kings, and the Sanctity of the place; on the North are Hills planted with fruitful Vines, and watered with ever-running Rivulets; the East aspects the Baths and Medicinal Springs; the other part the plain and the woods encompass. These great things effected, this zealous Religious Captain even to the report of certain miracles wrought at his Grave afterwards, received *Ladislaus*
at *Bodrogh*, Embassadors from the Kings of *invited to*
England, *France*, and *Spain*, desiring his as- the *Holy*
sistance in the *Sarazen* War, which he de- *Land war*
nied

nied not, but the Embassie took not its effect, for he died in a new Expedition against *Snatopologus* of *Moravia*, leaving by so much, a greater Name, by how much his Successors came behind him in prowesse and martial Achievements.

Coloman
the tenth
King.

COLOMANNUS, *Ladislaus* dying without Issue; succeeded his Uncle in the Throne, though otherwise designed by him, for he preferred *Almus* his younger Nephew Son of *Geysa*, as abler in body and mind, to *Coloman* the elder, whom he predicted for a Bloody man; But the Nobles sending for *Coloman* out of *Poland*, whither he had fled (for fear of his Uncles words) Crowned him their King, his Brother *Almus* being Tituladed with a Dukedome, and invested in a fourth part of the Kingdom. Being thus advanced, as prosperous things do search the mind with sharper pricks, he did not consider himself as a Governour and his People as Citizens, but as an absolute Lord, and they his Slaves and vassals. About the same time *Peter* the Hermit brought the *Crusado* into *Hungary*, when Famine and the Plague throughout Christendome seemed to prevent his most Religious Negotiation, Nevertheless in the Year 1096. *Gualterus Sensavir* was entertained by him, and passage given him, he paying such a certain rate for his provision, some of whose Souldiers stragling and committing some little spoyle about *Belgrade*, were seized and most basely and ignominiously

the Cru.
do
rough
to Hun-
ary.

miniously handled, which *Gualter* thought good to dissemble, intent upon his Expedition; *Peter* the Hermit marching the same way upon the same Conditions, understanding at *Malevill*, what had happened to his fellows, flew presently to his Arms, and breaking open the Gates of the City, entred and slew 4000. *Hungarians*; but being pursued by *Coloman*, to avoid him, fell into the hands of the Soldan of *Nicia*, who had an Army of Forty thousand men, and lost more by his rashness and incogitance, than ever he could have gained with his greatest moderation.

Peter the Hermit's overthrow

Nor did *Godschalk* the Preist fare any better, for entering *Hungary* upon the former terms, his Souldiers from the affluence of provisions began to riot, & forgetting the Lawes of Hospitality, to abuse their Entertainers. To repress this Insolence, *Coloman* made after them to *Belgrade* with a great Army, where ensued a Battel, but with such equal Fortune, that *Coloman* having recourse to Policy, prevailed upon them under pretences of civility and reconciliation, (desiring onely the Plunderers to be punished) that they confiding in his words disarmed themselves, and were instantly when they no way suspected such usage, horribly destroyed, not one of them being left alive to carry the news of this Massacre. The Rear of those Forces arriving at *Meersburgh* a place encamped with the *Danaw*, *Lynx*, and *Morasses*; and ignorant of what had happened to their fellowes

Godscalks like Fortune by Coloman

fellowes, and knowing the agreement made for their passage, did wonder to see the *Straight* shut to them, which, the King dreading the punishment of his perfidy had so commanded; whereupon after a vain message to *Coloman*, they besieged *Merrsburgh*, slew 7000 of the *Hungarians*; but just as the Town was brought to the utmost Extremity, a Panick-fear seized on them, whereafter ensued a great slaughter of them, the rest saved themselves by flight.

Godfrey
of Bollign
his safe
passage
through
Hungary.

But Godfrey of *Bellaign* anxious of the loss of those Legions, succeeded better; for having debated the business and received an account of the late slaughter by Godfrey of *Ascha*, he easily persuaded the *Hungarians* to consent to another passage, at an interview between them, to such a firm understanding, that *Coloman* while yet Godfrey was at the said *Malevill* on the Banks of *Savus* having furnished him also with all manner of Provisions, delivered to him his Brother *Baldwin*, whom he had left as Hostage for the performance of the Agreement; though *Boussins* reports that the Duke having taken *Zemlin*, opened his way by the Sword, and compelled *Coloman* being too weak to oppose him, to consent at last to Passage through his Dominions. There followed this Feud a Quarrel between *Coloman* and his Brother *Almu*. One part of the Kingdom adhered to the King, the other to *Almu*; both Armies met at the River *Tybiscus* by a
Town

Town called *Karlow*, where a Truce being concluded on, it was further proposed, that two Princes, to save the lives of others, should determine their own Quarrel by Duel, Customs then much in use in that Warlike Nation, which *Columan* refusing, the difference was for a while respited and both parties laid down Arms, which presently were employed against the *Russes*, but with ill Success; He makes Peace thereupon with the *Merians*, and in the mean time debaucheth the Fidelity of the *Falrenses* their Subjects, whom to reduce, *Ordephalus* was commissioned, who recovered *Falra* with a bloody fight, and advanced his Successful Armes as far as *Greoria*, but was at last by *Columan*, aided by the *Syrrians* in the sackage of the castle of *Dalmutia*, engaged and overcome; so all the places returned with *Falra* again to his obedience.

Hungary was now again divided by the Feuds of the Brethren: *Almus* twice suspected, and twice assisted by Forrainers, was once more restored by the Armes of *Hen. 5. Emp.* such was the arrogance of *Columans* fortune at seizing upon him, he caused his, and his son *Belus*'s Eyes to be put out, without any trial or comparance afore Judges; whence several grudges and Conspiracies of the Nobles secret seditious practises were occasioned directed against him; the effect whereof he prevented by sudden Death, which happened

Stephen
the 1st.
King.

ed in the twenty fifth year of his Raigh.

STEPHEN, for his Sanguinous nature, as delighted in often seeing the punishments of the Condemned) by his Father Nick-named *Thunder*, was therefore placed under the Government and Tuition of the most Eminent Persons for Nobility and Vertue, under whom what he gained in Fame and Estimation, so freed from them, he lost it as fast; notwithstanding the first and longest part of his Raigh was very prosperous. His first Enterprize was against the *Russes*, to restore *Jarislau* to that Government, who fearing his Uncle *Uladimir* designs against him, had fled into *Poland*; but he dying, the war ended as soon as it was begun; The next Expedition was against the *Bemians*, where worsted at the first Encounter, he recruited his Army and overthrew them. Thence he turned his Arms upon *Bulgaria*, *Macledonia*, and *Greece*; and taking *Belgrade* razed *Zemlinum*; afterwards he fought with various successes against *Calo Johannes* Emperor of *Constantinople*; but finally had the better of it, forcing him to sneak home by by way from his progression as far as *Ister*, and then not without a signal defeat given him in his retreat, at a Town called *Mala Scala*: though *Bonsinius* reports *Stephen* to have been beaten at the River of *Carassus*, and to have besought his peace.

Calo Jo-
hannes
defeated.

A Polish War ensued this in favour of the *Russes* against another *Jarislau* Duke of *H*
licia

Hungaria and Transylvania.

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licia, whom *Boleslaus* King of *Poland* had resettled in his Estate, wherein the *Pole*, otherwise a very Fortunate Prince, was Defeated by a Stratagem of *Stephens*, joyning himself to the Rear of the *Polish* Army upon pretence of Friendship. And so when he had wearied his Cruelty abroad, he began to exercise it at home, vailing his sloth with severity, murdering his Nobles, and ravishing their Ladies: but in the twenty second year of his Raign, troubled *Stephen* in Conscience with the flagitiousnesse of his ^{puts him-} Facts, he put himself into a Monastery; though ^{self into a} others write he onely designed such a retire- ^{Monastery,} and resigns ^{ment.}

BEL A, his Cousin German, who had his ^{Bela the} Eyes put out as before, and flying was enter- ^{11th. King} tained at *Constantinople* (which was the cause of the Quarrel between *Stephen* and *Calo Jo- hannes*) was by the wonderful inconstance of Fortune called to a Crown, from his banish- ment; he had gained to his Wife, *Helena* Daughter of *Urus*-Count of *Augusta*, by whom he had four Sons; *Geysa*, *Ladislaus*, *Stephen*, and *Almus*: His adverse Condition had so sweetned his Felicity to him, that he wholly intended his Repose, wherein he gave many sighs of great abstinence and Equity, notwithstanding he was not altogether fault- lesse, for at an Assembly or Convention of the Estates at *Arad*, though he seemed to be averse to any Execution, yet he so wrought upon the affections of others, that most cruel

The History of

*Borichus
the Bastard
Son of Co-
loman so-
lied to
invade the
Govern-
ment.*

punishments were inflicted on the Authours of his Fathers occaſion. Hereupon the Sons of the oppreſſed ſolicite *Borichus*, the Baſtard Son of *Coloman*, to aſſume the Government, who with the aſſiſtance of ſome *Poles* and *Ruſſes*, came as far as *Sajus*, a River dividing both the Armies, where by the Diſcovery of the Extraſtion of *Borichus*, the *Poles* deſerted him, who was conſtrained to fly for his Protection to *Emanuel*; *Bela* freed from this danger, by advice of his Courtiers, took away the lives of two of the Cheieſt Noblemen of his Kingdome; and being given to drunkenneſſe, in which he was full of promiſes, ſoon a ter dyed.

*Geysa the
12. King.*

GEYSA preſently took upon him the Kingdome, and managed his firſt Armes for the good of his Subjects: for *Henry* Duke of *Austria*, aided by the *Saxons* and *Stirians*, to whom were added the Forces of the Emperour *Conrade*, by the means and endeavour of Count *Julian* took *Preſburg*: All their Power he very gallantly firſt ſuſtained, and then overcame in the deſperation of the Event, killing Seven thouſand of the *Germans*, and taking their Camp and Baggage. His next War was for his Confederates, for *Lodomerus* aided by the *Cumani*, attempted to deſtroy *Minolaus*, whoſe Siſter *Geysa* had married; whom though with great loſſe by the *Ruſſes* and the *Cumani*, he reſtated. The *Dalmatian* War attended this, one in name but many

many in the atrocity and fortune of the War; *Manuel* the Eastern Emperor invaded *Dalmatia* as his Dominion, took the Castle of *Rassus* Manuel the Greek Emperors Exploits. and laid waste the circumjacent Country, and upon the news of the advance of the *Hungarians*, came as far as the River *Drina*, which passes *Bosnia* and *Servia*, and devastated both the Provinces, and in a set Field overcame the joyn't Forces of the Confederates, who encouraged by fresh and choyce supplies, with the additions of the *Rass*, by the Valour and presence of the Emperour, were soyled again, and the *Despot* (or as the Language terms him) the *Archi-Zupan* of the Country, was forced to submit to a Tribute, which Successse emboldned *Manuel* to a further attempt upon part of *Hungary*, where he re-took *Zeugnum* repaired, after a most gallant resistance, and Captivated a great number of the People, while *Geysa* was waging War with the *Russians*.

For *Lodomer* renewing his Designs against *Andreas*, was ripe for the Revenge of *Geysa*, when this diversion brought the *Hungarians* back upon *John Cantacuzenus*, whom they Furiously and desperately set upon and overcame; but another Army being dispatched by *Manuel* (retreating) under the Command of *Boricza*, dis-peopled a great Tract of ground, and slew three Brigades of *Hungarians*. This quarrel continued between them upon punctilio of Revenge, and maintainance of acquist, after

The Holy
war re-
sumed.

Stephen
the 13th.
King.

three several Treaties concluded and violated, till *Andronicus* Duke of *Nassa* and *Branicobe*, by treaty yeilded him those places, whereafter followed many bickerings, concluded in a League. The Holy War was now recommenced by *Conrade*, and continued by *Lewis* of *France*, both of which passed through *Hungary*, but by the perfidioufnesse of *Manuel* suffered exceedingly. In whose Camp *Borichus* the Bastard, concealing himself, was taken and killed: *Geysa* Died soon after in the Year 1160. and in the 20th. of his Raig.

STEPHEN the Eldest Son of *Geysa* possessed a peaceful Scepter, which he indulged the rather for his Subjects sake, and to conciliate the wavering affections of the Kingdom. His first Effort was against Pope *Adrian*, quarrelling about the Churches and Bishopricks of *Istria* and *Liburnia*. In this War *Manuel* assisted him, which sorted not very luckily by reason of the *Hungarians* intestine Divisions; for the Uncles of *Stephen* insinuating themselves into *Manuel's* favour, *Ladislaus* the elder Uncle, by sundry artifices and collusions with that Emperour possessed himself of the Throne, vouchsafeing *Stephen* the Title of a Dukedome who wisely ablienting himself, the common Fate of Usurpation befel *Ladislaus*, & restor'd *Stephen* again, after 5 months unjust detainer from the Regality, by *Ladislaus* and not much longer; after *Stephen* his second Uncle, substituted to his Brother by the same Faction

Faction, when the People weary of them both, willingly received their Exile King.

But this was not done without much damage and danger to the Kingdome by the Armes and Designs of *Mannuel*, who now pretended to *Hungary*, so that after many Conflicts and Depopulations, *Stephen* was Invested in *Syrmia*, without any Claim to be made by him to *Hungary*, which Articles being broken on *Stephen*, the Uncles part, and he afresh invading the Dominions of his Nephew, assisted again by the said Emperour, was wholly outed of his Principality, as his Confederate *Mannuel* from his part of *Dalmatia*. The Uncle survived not long, being poysoned by one of his Complices, who feared the Revenge of their practises & conspiracy against their Sovereign.

Stephen being therefore fully Established, the Peace was Confirmed at home, but disquieted instantly from abroad; for *Mannuel* the Emperour with the old pretence of assisting *Stephen*, Arrived at the Banks of *Ister*, and from *Belgrade* marched to the Seige of *Zengminum* which at last was yeilded to him, and with that also *Dalmatia* and *Syrmia*, assigned by the Agreement for the Inheritance of *Bela* his youngest Uncle, who had Married a Kinswoman of the Emperours. But neither this dured long, for *Stephen* impatient of this Bargain sent an Army under *Dionysius*, to revenge the injury, who was prosperous in one Encounter, but was fatally defeated in the next by the Emperour.

BELA

Bela the
14 King.

BELA by the Decease of *Stephen* possessed himself of the Kingdom, which by his allyance with the Greek Emperour was composed and secured; In his person *Dalmatia* and *Syrmia*, were united to the Crown of *Hungary*, and made members thereof as of the same body. His Converse in *Grace* made him most excellent in the Arts of Government, he first divided the Kingdome into Provinces, Cities, and Boroughs, and made that institution in reverence of Royal Dignity, that complaints should not be obtruded orally to them, but by way of humble Supplication and Petition. He warded with *Casimir* King of *Poland*, upon a quarrel supported by both of them, in reference to the Dutchy of *Halicia*, but being but an auxiliary foud it was soon ended: As he did compose those affairs of his Son in Law *Isaac Angelus*, the *Constantinopolitan* Emperour, a weak yet sacrilegious person. He reigned 17. years, and left a most flourishing Kingdome to his Son *Emerick*.

Emerick
the 15. K.

EMERICK was wholly indisposed to War, which the rather persued him; for the *Venetians* vex'd at, and disdaining the losse of *Dalmatia*, making use of the Land forces of *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and *Boniface* Marquiss of *Montferrat*, passing for the Holy Land in their shipping, as Leagued with them in the expedition, notwithstanding the Thunderbolt of Pope *Innocents* Excommunication at the instance of *Stephen*, who would have transferred

ferred the War to its proper place) took *Fadras* and reduced all the Maritime part of *Dalmatia*.

But *Emmerich* was more fortunate at home, having defeated a Conspiracy made against him by *Andrew* and most of the Nobility by a most innocent but Majestick device, coming of a sudden into their armed Company, with the Crown on his head, which the *Hungarians* do naturally reverence, whereupon they all sheathed their Swords and craved pardon, and were most magnificently and freely remitted. He deceased in the eighth year of his Reign, and was succeeded by *Ladislaus* the Third, who applying himself to the Reformation of the Government, and the Lawes, unhappily dyed in the 6 month after his Inauguration.

ANDREW the second, for his vertue, *Andrew the 1st K.* was next advanced to the Regal Dignity. He sadly affected with the discomfitures of the Christians, went himself Generalissimo into the Holy Land, and passing into *Affa* overthrew the Sulten *Albekker*, surnamed *Seyfeddin*, and the Successor of *Saladine*. He took also *Damietta*, and forced the Sultan to retreat, to *Caire*, where he breathed out his unhappy Soul: Nor was it doubted but that his victories would entitle him to the Holy Land the Christians being both in the field, and in the Siege far superiour, until the *Nile* overcame them; for the Sulten breaking down the banks on both sides, the River swelling to its usual height, overflowv-

His Expedition into the Holy Land.

overflowed into their Camp, whereupon pressed with hunger, also & overwhelm'd with misery, they capitulated for their permission of departure, with the surrender of *Damiata*; *Andrew* bringing thence instead of Victory the heads of *St. Stephen* and *Margaret*, the right hands of *Benedict*, *Thomas*, *Bartholomew*, part of the rod of *Aaron*, and one of the Water-pots wherein Christ wrought his miracle of Wine. These things the *Hungarian* Writers with intrusive Piety mainly defend. Others say that he passed no further then *Jordan*, and having washt himself thrice therein, as accounting himself disobliged from his vow, returned home.

His Justice was very remarkable, in that he justified *Banbanus* (his Deputy in his absence) who had slain his Queen, for that she had prostituted his Wife to her vicious Brother, who came to visit her. He forgave the *Venetian* injuries, made excellent Lawes, and vested a negative power in the Nobles, to what should be enacted without their Consent; By *Gertrude* he had three Sons, *Bela*, *Coloman*, and *Andrew*, and *Elizabeth* his Daughter, not to be passed, for her eminent Piety, without honourable mention, she was married to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, who dying in the Holy Land, she betook her self to a Monastery, and was five years after her death canonized by Pope *Gregory* the Ninth, at which Consecration was present at *Marburg*, *Frederick* the Emperour with

with divers other Princes, vvith a Conflux of 12 hundred thousand persons.

BELA the 4th. of that name was saluted King, while his Brother *Coloman* having expelled *Daniel* seized the Government of *Halicia* and *Lodomiria*, himself being wholly addicted to Peace and quiet, but herein fortune failed him, for the *Tartars*, (whose original described something largely by my Author, but not to our present purpose we must here omit) with whom joyned the *Cumani* expelled by the same *Tartars* from their seats and habitations in 1238. (by humble intreaties and profession of Christian Religion, after they had been denyed entrance or entertainment in *Russia*) having been admitted into *Hungary* by the Kings single consent, proved the first part of the ruine of that Kingdome: for the *Hungarians* offended with their peremptory carriage and finding little redresse at Court, fell upon them of a sudden and killed their King *Kuthenos*, who being thus provok'd, kill slay and burn whatever they came near, and at last joyned themselves to the *Tartars*, whose Invasion being rumoured before, was imputed to some design of the Kings, to keep the *Hungarians* in peace with the *Cumani*.

Now whilest *Peta* one of the *Tartarian* Generalls ravaged *Poland*, *Moravia*, and *Silesia*, as *Cadon* another of their Captains did *Russia*, the Emperour *Bathuy Chan* overthrew the Palatine of *Hungary* deserted of his people at *Russe-Fort*, and utterly crushed the Arch-Bishop

*Bela the
17. King.*

*The Tar-
tars invade
Hungary.*

Bishop of Colazza in a moorish ground, and laid wast all the Countrey as far as *Wacia*, and passing farther totally defeated and vanquished *Bela*, striving in vain with the discords, negligence and hatred of his Subjects.

Nothing remained to him in all *Hungary*, but *Alba Regalis*, *Strigonium* and the Monastery of *St. Martins*, nor was the multitude of the slain by weapons, smok and clouds raised by Magic Art to be computed: Three years the *Tartars* continued this ruine, searching in the Woods and Caves for the miserable Inhabitants, others with feigned letters they allured from their hiding places, all which they slew, so that the stench of the dead Carcasses caused a Plague and mortality, as a Famine was occasioned by the devastation of the Countrey.

The Tar-
tars ravage
the Country

By which means the *Tartars* were forced to abandon that Kingdom, carrying away with them an innumerable Company into intolerable slavery. The Pope endeavoured to Christianize this savage Nation, and *Bathuy Chan* did grant a Truee and Protection to the Monks, as *Mango* was converted, yet the other Leaders seeing the vices of the Christians chose rather the *Mahometan* Infidelity. The *Tartars* thus departed, *Bela* by the aid of the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* who from the Faction of *Rome* had retired themselves into *Illyria*, where he had weathered this storm, & others of the *Crusado*, who were frequent in those parts

of

of *Croatia* and *Dalmatia*, and the like assistance of the *Frangipans* received again his desolate Kingdome, with his four Sons whom he had deposited in the Fortresse of *Cliffa*.

But no sooner was he seated, then a just occasion led him against *Frederick* the Emperour, who under pretence of sheltering him, had rob'd him of his Treasure, but expiated that fraud by a just force which vanquished him at *Noon* a City of *Austria* whereby *Bela* gained all his enemies wealth & began to revive the drooping spirits of the *Hungarians*; which while he intended by other alleviements, the *Bohemian* War recalled him, for *Primislus* that King the great friend of the Emperour *Orto*, so that he was called *Orto Carus* having married the Widow of *Frederick* attempted the recovery of *Syria* and *Austria*, not long possessed. A fierce and cruell Battel was thereupon joyned in *Moravia*, where the *Hungarians* inferiour in number and exhausted with the late War, were overthrownd and a peace made upon these conditions that the *Bohemians* should enjoy *Austria* and the *Hungarian* stand seized of *Styria*.

STEPHEN the fifth swayed the *Hungarian* Scepter, though not long, yet very gloriously, for he Revenged his Fathers discomfiture upon *Ortocarus*, though at first he was worsted, afterwards he made an expedition against the *Bulgarians*, people of the *Dacia Aureliana*, (so called, for that Emperors Transplanting them in *Mesia* from the new *Dacia*) & made

made them willing to pay that Tribute which was due to his Predecessors. He reigned but 2 years, leaving *Hungary* in a thriving condition.

Ladislaus
the 19th.
King.

LADISLAUS the fourth, the Son of *Stephen* succeeded, and was scarce 3 months old in the Government, when a new War succeeded the former, as if Fortune had so ordered it, that the *Bohemian* having ill used the 2. Kings *Bela* and *Stephens*, should satisfy for his Injuries to the third King *Ladislaus*. *Moravia* was the Cause of the War, wherein *Ottocarus* outstretched his bounds very immoderately. It was long consulted hereupon by the *Hungarians*, how they should counterplot or oppose these encroachments, when the Fates of themselves opened a Way.

The Original of the
House of
Austria.

The Princes of the Empire vvhile they forswaigned it themselves vwithout any Chief or Head, were variously oppressed with the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibellines*, by which means it came to passe that the Name of the Counts of *Hapsburg*, then obscure, ignote, and unregarded, now exerted it self; and afterwards augmented by riches and power in *Germany*, and chiefly by the Marriage of *Mary* of *Burgundy*, was thereby propagated far and wide, and became formidable to the whole World.

Rudolphus the Major *Domo* or Mayor of the Palace to *Ottocarus*, was by the perswasion of *Venerius* of *Ments*, declared and appointed Emperour,

Emperour, *Ottocarus* could not brook a superior, nor *Rudolphus* endure a peace, *Ladislaus* is therefore by him adopted and engaged as his Confederate in the War, by which *Ottocarus* was wholly routed and vanquished; and beaten out of *Austria*, shut up in the Fiefs of *Bohemia* and *Moravia*.

Rudolphus Emperour.

At the same time *Lascus Niger* the King of *Poland*, had for protection & assistance address'd himself to *Ladislaus*, being expelled his Kingdom by *Conrade* Duke of *Masovia*, which *Ladislaus* readily granted, and in his aid forthwith subdued his rebellious Subjects, This war was taken up by the revival of another by *Ottocarus*, who no way enduring the Dominion of *Rudolphus* formerly his Servant, stirred up *Oldamir* the Duke of the *Cumani*, to invade *Hungary* the Emperours Confederate, and for the better ligament of their new Friendship, took to Wife that Dukes Daughter *Kunigunda*, unlawfully repudiating his former Wife *Margareta*; The *Cumani* aided by some *Tartars*, came as far as the Lake of *Hood*, burning and spoyling all the Country about. Against these *Ladislaus* fought successively, *Ottocarus* himself after a total rout being slain in the Battel. Peace thereupon was granted to the Queen of *Bohemia*, on condition that her Son *Wenceslaus* should marry the Daughter of *Cesar*, and to hold *Bohemia* from the Emperour as his Beneficiary.

But though this last Battel was so prosperously

The Tar-
cars rein-
vade Hun-
gary.

ly fought, yet was it the Cause of greater Evils, for the *Tartars* and *Cumani* that escaped, implored the assistance of their Countrymen, who following their unknown and bloody Track in the year 1280, broke into *Hungary*, renewing and carrying the dismal slaughter of the former time as far as the Province of *Pesth*: whosoever they met with (for the pleasure of the Tyrant) were consumed, others mancipated to perpetual slavery, very many with limbs cut off survived their punishment; such as were left in the High-ways, sometimes by sight, often by their groans and howlings, knew their Wives, Husbands, Children or Parents; by which barbarity the Kingdome was so oppressed, that there were not Cattel enough to draw the Wains, and those the men drew, in contempt of the King, were called *Ladislaus* Chariots: For he having married the Daughter of *Charles* King of *Sicily*, grew so outrageous in his lust, and voyd of all fear and shame, that he stuprated the Wives of the *Cumani*, and most libidiously vitiated them; the which *Cumani* (as the friendship of Princes not conciliated by virtue is very temporary) at a large Treatiment given him at *Keretsegum*, there slew him, and put an end to his flagitious Practises.

Andrew
the 10 K.

A N D R E W the third, enjoyed the Kingdome after *Ladislaus* the Nephew of *Andrew* the second, by the Daughter of the Marquess of *Este* and Son of *Stephen*. *Boniface* the eighth, obtruded *Charles Robert*, a Youth of twelve years

Hungaria and Transylvania

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years of age, the Great Grandchild of *Charles* Duke of *Anjou*, who at the solicitation of Pope *Clement* the fourth, after many fruitlesse Wars managed by the Papacy, deprived *Manfred* the Bastard of *Conrade* the Emperour, of the Kingdome of *Sicilia*, and suffered the same Fortune by *Peter* of *Arragon*. This *Andrew*, as he gained the Kingdome by the love and affection of his Subjects, so he maintained it by his own worth and Vertue.

He was in the beginning of his Reign taken Prisoner by *Albert* of *Austria*, *Adolphus* of *Nassau* then Emperour, and after his enlargement at *Vienna*, contracted with *Agnes* the Daughter of the said *Albert*, which said Contract upon his return was annulled by the States of *Hungary*, as done in his Retraint, which occasioned a War with various Successes in *Austria*, until intestine Troubles forced *Albert* to make Peace, that he might bend his Arms against *Adolph*, whom he slew, and advanced himself (though not unpunished for his disloyalty) into the Imperial Throne. *Andrew* in the mean while gently reduced the favourers of *Charles* and the Pontifical Authority, by which he was invested; but that lenity of his was abused to his Contempt and avilement; for the seditious practises of the same men, brought *Charles*, *Andrew* yet living, into *Hungary*, but the danger rendring King *Andrew's* Authority more acceptable to his other Subjects, restrained *Charles* his Advance. In the conclusion of his

Andrew
established
in the Go-
vernment.

G

Reign

Raign the *Venetians* being Excommunicated by the Pope, for the seizure of *Ferrara*, the *Jadrenses* revolted to the *Hungarians*, to reduce whom, *Belletus Justinianus* was sent with a power; but by the Stratagems of the *Varvod* of *Dalmatia*, was presently repulsed.

Wence-
slaus cho-
sen King
by the No-
bility.

Andrew Deceasing, the *Hungarians* being divided among themselves, one part of them acknowledged *Charles* for King, others blamed the Pope for meddling with a matter no way belonging to him, under pretence of Religion: The Generality therefore being of that opinion; the Arch-Bishop of *Colozza*, the Bishop of *Varadin*, and other their Complices, invited *Wenceslaus* (Son of *Wenceslaus* the King of *Bohemia* who refused) to accept and entertain the Crown; wherein the strangeness of Fortune is observable, that the Issue of *Ottocarm* (so odious to the *Hungarians*) should now be spontaneously desired of them: But that ardent and sudden affection soon cooling, and *Charles* his Partisans, with the assistance of *Albert* of *Austria*, infesting *Moravia* with frequent incursions, *Wenceslaus* the Father mistrusting the levity of the *Hungarians*, made an Expedition into the Kingdom, where finding his Son near *Pesth* (who came to meet him with his Crown on his head, richly adorned) he carried him away presently with him, together with his Crown, into *Bohemia*; giving this reason to the Demands of the *Hungarians*, that he did it to avoid an imminent storm: hence a Quarrel and hidden

hidden War: for *Uladislaus Laski* being removed from the *Polonian Scepter*, flying to *Amadeus* or *Esme*, the *Palatine of Hungary*, watched an opportunity of recovering his Kingdom from *Wenceslaus*: whose Government, being too heavy for the *Poles*, the *Palatine* levying an Army soon re-settled his Guest, and *Wenceslaus* shortly after Deceased, so that this was a kind of *Interregnum* or Vacancy.

Boniface the eighth, yet furiously persisting in Execution of his purpose and designation of *Charles*, by *Nicholas* Cardinal of *Ostia*, with the usual *Anathema* Excommunicated the *Hungarians*, who on the contrary declared the Pope guilty of disturbing the Peace, and interdicted his Bishops in the same manner (who at present seemed to acquiesce, awaiting a better opportunity the adverse party being too prevalent, for their Revenge) and the rather provoked by this Papal thunder, proceeded to the Election of *Otho* the third Duke of *Bavaria*, to the Kingdom, in the Year of Christ 1308. He received the Crown gratis from *Wenceslaus* for which great sums had been offered by the *Hungarians*, and was inaugurated at *Alba Regalis*; and the better to win and ingratiate himself into the favour of the Nobles and People, he wore the Crown (which is had as before in the greatest veneration) constantly in his Progresses and publique appearances. Once as he entered *Transylvania* he lost the Crown, being put up in a Case and tied to his Horses

Charles named for King, and imposed upon the Hungarians by the Pope.

Otho Duke of *Bavaria* chosen K. by the Nobility.

Saddle, which was not found till next day, and this was taken for an unlucky Omen of his Expulsion first into *Russia*, by which people he was for a while again restored, and his last final deprivation by *Ladislaus* Vaivod of the Kingdom, who sided with *Charles* and the Papal pretences, though he had been one of the advancers of *Otho* before. By this means much Blood was spilt by those intestine Divisions; the Cardinal *Gentili* being sent again with new Curses and Bans against the Adversaries of *Charles*, which brought innumerable mischiefs both upon Clergy, Nobility, and People, most unnaturally divided one against another.

Charles
the 2^d K. of
Hungary.

These Factions having so long oppressed this Nation, it was unanimously agreed to confer the Supreme Power upon a single person: they chose thereupon in the Fields of *Pesth*, *Charles* the Nephew of *Carolus* *Claudian* King of *Sicily*, by *Mary* the Daughter of *Stephen* the fourth, and Son of *Charles* *Marcell*, in whom the Discords and Feuds of the Nobility were by his Vertues reconciled. He was encircled in the presence of his Father, with that Crown which *Ladislaus* had surrendered. His first Exploit and Enterprize was against *Matthew Trincimienfis*, who had refused Allegiance, whom he overcame in a bloody Battel at *Cassovia*, but with great hazzard and dubious Event; his numerous Troops of Horse, among whom was a veterane tryed Band of the Knights

Knights of the Order of St. John, turning their backs to a Brigade of 1700 Curassiers. Nor did the Conspiracy cease here, for a bloody and nefarious Design was laid at *Kisgrader*, where *Eliscianus Sakanus* a special Servant of the Kings with a drawn Sword, struck at him, who inclining his body, the blow cut off the Fingers of the Queen; nor had the King escaped, had not the Souldiers of the Guard freed him (being mounted) from imminent Death. The Assassinate for terrour, was quartered, and his four quarters sent as a spectacle, through the Kingdome, and his Family and Posterity utterly extinguished.

Intending now an Expedition against the *Sarazens*, a revolt of the *Valachians* withheld him, he advanced therefore against *Bovaradin* the Vayvod thereof, and Compelled him with the Expence of the War, to pay the yearly Tribute; but returning he was set upon by that perfidious Nation in the abrupt and least passable places, and Defeated, he himself changing his Habit for his easier Escape. Others say he undertook this War upon no ground, and therefore they ascribe the Event to his wickednesse; Burying the Noble memorable Acts of this *Ther* *virtues* man in this Overthrow, who was so Potent and of Charles Prudent a Prince, that most of the Kings of his Time were by his Force or Prudence obliged to him. He had to his Wives, *Mary* the Daughter of *Casimir* Duke of *Poland*; *Beatrice* Daughter of the Emperour, and *Elizabeth* the

Daughter of *Wladislaus* of *Poland*; by the last
 he had Issue *Charles*, who died at the years, as
Wladislaus at four months end, His surviving Son
Andrew had *Apulia*; *Lewis*, *Hungaria* for his
 Patrimony. Under this *Charles* the Realm re-
 covered its former Puissance, for he Ruled
 over *Rama*, *Servia*, *Galicia*, *Salerna*, *Lo-*
domiria, *Cumania*, and *Naples*; far Famed,
 had he not begotten his Son *Lewis*, although
 that also, be attributed to his Glory.

The



The Third BOOK.

LEWIS not inferiour to so great a Father, Lewis the
22. King.
 and skilled in martial Affairs, exercised his
 first Arms against the insolence of the *Valachi-
 ans* and *Servians*, who contemning his youth
 recoyled from the obedience they owed and
 performed to his Father, but were reduced to
 the same Conditions. Those being subjugated
 he solemnly dismiss'd his mother, whose San-
 ctity had procured her a veneration even unto
 Superstition, to *Apulia*, and thence to *Rome*,
 requesting of his brother *Andrew* the Loane of
 44 thousand Marks of gold, (as the Covetous-
 nesse of the Times then required) for the price
 of his Confirmation in the Kingdom of *Naples*:
 which Affair concluded, he aided his adoptive
 Father *Casimir* (who before had designed *Charls*
 his Natural Son, but he survived not long af-
 ter) against *John* of *Bohemia* and the *Lithua-
 nians*, whom he attempted to force to the
 belief of the Christian Religion, but found
 the difference betwixt Words and Swords.
 The *Bohemian* advanced as far as *Cracovia*, he
 again expelled out of that Dominion, from
 whence he was not yet retired, but the *Tartars*
 made another invasion into *Hungary*, but ne-
 verthelesse

The Tartars
beaten and
expelled
out of
Hungary.

verthelesse were so well received by *Andrew* the *Vaivod*, Son of *Ladislaus* aforesaid, (who avoiding their Arrowes, came to handy blows with them, and the dint of Sword) that they were utterly overthrowen, and their General *Atlamus* taken prisoner, and the name of the Tartar after this defeat not heard of in *Hungary* for many years.

With the same fortune he prevailed against the *Croats*, in which expedition he was personally present, accompanied with *Stephen Neman* Prince of *Bosnia*, whose Daughter he had married, for while as yet he stayed in the Confines of *Croatia*, they submitted themselves, and took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance: but the *Venetian* War was bloody, who in spight of *Lewis*, reduced *Schodra* to their subjection, after he had lost many men in the attempt of relieving it. While these things were doing, *Joan* the Wife of *Andrew* new-invested in *Apulia*, for the love and lust of her Adulterer the Prince of *Tarentum*, designed to transfer that Kingdom with her self to his Embraces, by the death of her husband, whom she hung with a silken halter. This Fact obliged *Lewis* to a just revenge, which to proiecute (having in vain received Letters from *Joan* in Excuse thereof. and by his answer declared her guilty of that and other precedent and subsequent Crimes) he marched into *Italy*, where he was assisted by *Phillip* of *Mantua*, *Malatesta* of *Ariminum*, and other Princes, whose Governments by the sloth of

The History
of Joan
the adulter-
ess Qu. of
Naples.

(Charles

Charles the Emperour were become absolute Tyrannies.

By these Arms he drove *Lewis* Prince of *Tarente* the Adulterer, and *Joane* his Wife out of *Italy*, to *Marseilles* and *Avignon*, and possessed himself of all the Dominion of *Apulia*, on that side the Sea, & taking the Duke of *Dyrrachium* beheaded him by the common Executioner, as he sent the brothers of the said *Lewis* (with the Son of *Andrew* as his Ward) bound in Chains into *Hungary*, whether, the Pest raging in *Italy* and depopulating many places, and whole Provinces, he soon after followed, and placed *Stephen Laskus* his *Vaivod* in *Transylvania*.

But the *Neapolitans* rebelling, as not enduring a forraign Government, the *Hungarians* left in that Kingdome, twice defeated them, once by a Salley made by *Stephen* the Governour of *Naples*, whom they had blocked up, and the next time by *Volphordus* in plain Battel, though he lost his life as the price of the victory; when *Joane* having solicited and obtained new Supplies, at the instances of the Pope, to whom as a Gratiuity she consigned *Avignon*, and to whose Arbitrement she submitted her Cause, attempted again the recovery of the Kingdome, whereupon *Lewis* returning with wonderful fortune, took *Barletum*, *Carnesum*, where his life was neer endangered, *Euceria* and *Salernum*, (with most of all the Towns) and placing Garrisons therein in the year

year of Jubile came to *Rome*. The Papal seat was then at *Avignon*, wherefore the Prefect of *Rome*, *Nicolaus Rontius*, a man of eminent worth and virtue, meeting the King with the Estates of the City, proffered him the absolute supreme power thereof, but he refusing, it was tendred to *Charles* the fourth, out of fear of *Clement* the Pope, to whom, *Charles* being of an abject spirit, delivered the said *Rontius* Captive.

Lewis's
successe a-
gainst the
Venetians

Joan in the mean while never left urging of *Clement* to take her part, promising great advantages to satisfie his Covetousnesse, if he would effect her Restitution, which in fine, by much intreaty to *Lewis*, who was religiously given, and could not be wrought upon any other way, was obtained at his hands. The *Venetians* fell by his next Arms, for *Lewis* confederated with *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the *Cro-
atians* invaded the Maritime part of *Dalmatia*, in two inroads by *Friuli* and *Istria*, *Tarvisia* frustrated his Conquest, but *Spalatra*, and other places opened their gates to the experience and Courage of his veterane Army, securing and confirming some places, and reducing others, among whom were the inconstant *Schodrians*. The Total of this expedition amounted to the Acquists of that part of the Venetian Territory which extends it self from the Bay of *Phanaticia*, to *Dyrachium*, and all *Dalmatia*, in lieu of those places taken in this War which by an agreement he surrendered.

But

Hungaria and Transylvania. 91

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Lewis of Anjou invested in Naples.

Lewis in his return out of *Italy* to *Hungary*, enterprized by *Nicholas* the Palatine upon *Bosnia*, which had revolted from him, but he wearied out with the Siege of *Subenico*, was easily overcome. Better Fortune attended him in his Expedition against *Seracimirus*, the Prince of the *Bulgarians*, who vanquished was taken Captive at *Gomleick*, but soon after by the good will of the King, and the liking of the Kingdome restored to his Principality.

The Family of the *Piaſti* failing in *Casimir*, *Lewis* who was now crowned King of *Poland*, the first of foreign Princes that was chosen by them: the Administration of this Government he committed to his mother *Elizabeth*, the Customary delights of his native Countrey inviting his return. Nor did she continue long there

The Tartars
beaten and
expelled
out of
Hungary.

verthelesse were so well received by *Andrew* the *Vaivod*, Son of *Ladislaw* aforesaid, (who avoiding their Arrowes, came to handy blows with them, and the dint of Sword) that they were utterly overthrown, and their General *Atlanus* taken prisoner, and the name of the *Tartar* after this defeat not heard of in *Hungary* for many years.

With the same fortune he prevailed against the *Croats*, in which expedition he was personally present, accompanied with *Stephen Neman* Prince of *Bosnia*, whose Daughter he had married, for while as yet he stayed in the Confinnes of *Croatia*, they submitted themselves, and took the Oath of Fidelity and Allegiance: but the *Venetian* War was bloody, who in spight of *Lewis*, reduced *Schodra* to their subjection, after he had lost many men in the attempt of relieving it. While these things were doing; *Joan* the Wife of *Andrew* new-invested in *Apulia*, for the love and lust of her Adulterer the Prince of *Tarentum*, designed to transfer that Kingdom with her self to his Embraces, by the death of her husband, whom she hung with a silken halter. This Fact obliged *Lewis* to a just revenge, which to prosecute (having in vain received Letters from *Joan* in Excuse thereof. and by his answer declared her guilty of that and other precedent and subsequent Crimes) he marched into *Italy*, where he was assisted by *Phillip* of *Mantua*, *Malatesta* of *Ariminum*, and other Princes, whose Governments by the sloth of

The History
of Joan
the adulter-
ess Qu. of
Naples.

(charit)

Charles the Emperour were become absolute Tyrannies.

By these Arms he drove *Lewis* Prince of *Tarente* the Adulerer, and *Joane* his Wife ^{*Lewis suc-*} ^{*cess against*} out of *Italy*, to *Marseilles* and *Avignon*, ^{*her.*} and possessed himself of all the Dominion of *Apulia*, on that side the Sea, & taking the Duke of *Dyrrachium* beheaded him by the common Executioner, as he sent the brothers of the said *Lewis* (with the Son of *Andrew* as his Ward) bound in Chains into *Hungary*, whether, the Pest raging in *Italy* and depopulating many places, and whole Provinces, he soon after followed, and placed *Stephen Laskus* his *Kaivod* in *Transylvania*.

But the *Neapolitans* rebelling, as not enduring a forraign Government, the *Hungarians* left in that Kingdome, twice defeated them, once by a Salley made by *Stephen* the Governour of *Naples*, whom they had blocked up, and the next time by *Volphordus* in plain Battel, though he lost his life as the price of the victory; when *Joane* having solicited and obtained new Supplies, at the instances of the Pope, to whom as a Gratuity she consigned *Avigni*-*Avignon* on, and to whose Arbitrement she submitted ^{*how in-*} her Cause, attempted again the recovery of ^{*vested in*} the Kingdome, whereupon *Lewis* returning ^{*the Pope.*} with wonderful fortune, took *Barletum*, *Carnesum*, where his life was neer endangered, *Luceria* and *Salernum*, (with most of all the Towns) and placing Garrisons therein in the year

year of Jubile came to *Rome*. The Papal seat was then at *Avignon*, wherefore the Prefect of *Rome*, *Nicolas Rontius*, a man of eminent worth and virtue, meeting the King with the Estates of the City, proffered him the absolute supreme power thereof, but he refusing, it was tendred to *Charles* the fourth, out of fear of *Clement* the Pope, to whom, *Charles* being of an abject spirit, delivered the said *Rontius* Captive.

Joan in the mean while never left urging of *Clement* to take her part, promising great advantages to satisfie his Covetousnesse, if he would effect her Restitution, which in fine, by much intreaty to *Lewis*, who was religiously given, and could not be wrought upon any other way, was obtained at his hands. The *Venetians* fell by his next Arms, for *Lewis* confederated with *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the *Croatians* invaded the Maritime part of *Dalmatia*, in two inroads by *Friuli* and *Istria*, *Tarvisia* frustrated his Conquest, but *Spalatra*, and other places opened their gates to the experience and Courage of his veterane Army, securing and confirming some places, and reducing others, among whom were the inconstant *Schodrians*. The Total of this expedition amounted to the Acquisits of that part of the Venetian Territory which extends it self from the Bay of *Phanaticia*, to *Dyrrachium*, and all *Dalmatia*, in lieu of those places taken in this War which by an agreement he surrendered.

Lewis's
successe a-
gainst the
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But

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there, having by her levity and flexibility gained the love of some, but not the reverence of all persons; wearied therefore with new Commotions, she departed rather frightened then feared into *Hungary*, but preferring the privilege of absoluteness before the humours of another, she was soon induced to retire back again.

In the mean while the Nobles of the greater *Polonia* created *Uladislaus* the Duke of *Cassovia*, of a Monk, to their King, whom *Sabinus* though chief of the same Counsel and Combination with other of the Nobility on the part of *Lewis* overcame, and sent him Captive to *Lewis*, who by his extraordinary Clemency, in which he was not superable, gave him an Abby as satisfied in having reduced him to his former Condition; the same Fate pursued the rebellious *Russes*, who were now annexed to the Crown of *Hungary*, and several Lords or Vayvods set over them. Hence Jealousies and suspicions, and ill rumours among the *Polanders*, which *Uladislaus* Prince of *Oppolen* late Governor of white *Russia* fomented; the reason of the Kings erecting this new Authority, was partly his propensity to his own blood & kindred, and partly because he believed that that Country under the name of *Halicia* and *Lodomiria* did belong to *Hungary*.

This indisposition of Affairs, and the weariness of those frequent journeys the King made into *Poland*, vvho loved his ease and was de-

delighted with Home, caused him to appoint a Triumvirate of *Polonian* Noble men to the Administration of that Kingdom. He himself intending the Chastisement of the *Vayvod* of *Valachia* who had Revolted from him, received an overthrow by his Lieutenant *Ladislaus* of *Transylvania*, being shamefully beaten between the Rocks and abruptnesses of *Novigrade*, which loss he repaid to effect; meeting the same Enemy secure by reason of their late Victory in the Plains of *Bulgaria*, & making them thereby to submit to their former Tribute. About this Time the *Cumani* received the Christian Faith, and *Lewis* upon the same Religious account marched against the *Lithuanians* (who depredated *Russia*) and restrained, and upon their Submission pardoned them, and restored to them their Duke.

His Exploits against his Rebels.

Lewis had Daughters *Catharina*, *Mary*, and *Hedwiga*; *Catharine* died young, *Mary* with the Succession to the Crown, was Married to *Sigismund*, whose Father was *Charls* the 4th Emperour; *Hedwiga* by the Consent of the Nobles of *Poland* was chosen Queen thereof, whom *Jagello* Great Duke of *Lithuania* afterwards Married, and converted his Kingdom to Christianity, and by the Name of *Wladislaus* was worthily Registered among the Kings of *Polonia*.

LEWIS died at *Tyrnaw*, to the great loss His Death. and detriment of *Hungaria*, a man of a Courageous and courteous mind, bountiful to Learn-

ed

ed men, and very skilful in Astrology, for which he was stiled *Ordongos Lajos* by his People. He used in Disguises to visit the Towns and places near his Residence, inquiring into the lives and manners of his Magistrates and himself, by which he might better correct what was amiss; and if report pleased him enjoy the Happinesse and Felicity thereof.

Mary not-
withstand-
ing her sex
stiled the
23. King.

Mary the second Daughter of *Lewis* (her Sister *Hedwiga* being Married to the King of *Poland* and settled there, by which means a strict League and union was begun between both Nations) was saluted with the Title of King of *Hungaria*; she was betrothed to *Sigismund* of *Brandenburg*, but their minority hindered the present consummation of the Match. She Governed happily by the prudence of her ministers, and the beloved memory of her Father, but as soon as she entrusted the whole menage of the State into the hands of *Nicholas Gara* the then *Palatine* (who by his insolence was unpalatable to the Nobles) a Civil dissention, inflamed by the envy and hatred against him, arose in the Kingdom, the secret Design whereof was, the deposition of her from the Throne.

Some of the *Grandeess* thereupon consulted to call in *Charles* Surnamed the *Little Son*, or as others, Nephew of *Lewis* (who had relieved and afterwards distressed *Pope Urban*) and was now gloriously invested in the Kingdom of *Naples* (out of *Italy*), delegating to him upon this Errand, the Bishop of *Zagabria*,

lia, who effected the businesse notwithstanding the dissuasion of *Charles* his Wife. His passage into *Hungary*, was by the way of *Sipontus* and *Zagrabia*, where unexpectedly Arrived, he pretended for his rapinous seizure of the Scepter, the Composure of those Tumults and Factions in the State.

This caused *Sigismund* (whom his Father in his Life time had sent into *Hungary* to be educated and fashioned according to the *Hungarian* manners) to fly into *Bohemia*, while *Charles* being honourably received every where, surprized the Castle of *Buda*, and in presence of the Queen and her Grandmother (who wisely tempered and dissembled their resentments) caused himself to be Crowned at *Alba Regalis*; and not long after, was so inveigled and blinded by his Parasites (with whom he most delighted) that he could not foresee the danger of his unjust Usurpation. For the Generality and the Nobles being estranged in their affections, *Elizabeth* the Queen-mother, and the above-named *Palatine*, under Colour of a private Conference at the House of *Blasius Forgatz*, there by a private hand Assassinated him, upon the rumour whereof, the *Italians* that came with him, Covenanting for their safety, obtained a dismissal into their own Countrey.

*Charles
assassinated*

The Queens were now in hopes of a plenary Restitution, when the *Ban* or Prince of *Croatia* took upon him the Revenge of *Charles* his Death; assisted therein by some of his Favour-

ers, by whom *Elizabeth* was Drowned in the River of *Brusla*, and *Mary* with somewhat better fortune preserved in Custody; The *Palatine* and *Eorgatz* were both cruelly slain. *Sigismund* having notice of *Charles* his Fate, and sensible likewise of the danger the Queens were in, levied a great Army, for the Expence whereof he pawned the Marquisate of *Brandenburg* to *Jodocus* and *Procopius*, his Cousin Germans.

Sigismund
Husband
of *Mary*
undertakes
and effects
her Resti-
tution.

His Fortune in this Expedition was answerable to his strength; for intent against the *Croatian*, (who frighted with the danger had Articled for his Indempnity with *Mary*, whom he had set at liberty) he possessed himself of that Countrey with *Bosnia*, and at *Quinqu* *Ecclisia*, put him to Death with thirty of his partakers and Conspirators against the Queens. The Bishop of *Zagrabia*, in respect to his quality, had his goods onely Confiscated. Thus *Charles* expiated his prodigious Lust by the Queens, as the Queens for the ungovernance and breach of Faith by the *Banns*, and he for his Cruelty by *Sigismund*, whom *Hungary* now acknowledged as their new and rightful Sovereign, as the Kingdome of *Naples* did *Lewis* the Son of *Charles*.

Sigismund
his Noble
Exploits.

Sigismund maintaining his Kingdome by the same Prudence with which he recovered it, made an Expedition against the *Valachians* and *Moldavians*, and slew their *Vaivod*, *Stephen*; and annexed them by Oath of Subjection to the Crown

Crown of Hungary. But War ceased not here, for *Alexander* indeavoured to restore the *Valachians* to their Liberty; and being too weak and inferiour in force, called in the *Turks* to his assistance; whom also *Sigismund* put to a most shameful flight, and pursuing them as far as *Thrace*, took in *Nicopolis*. But the *Mary dies*, Death of *Mary* sowerd the sweetnesse of this the Title to Victory; for *Uladislaus* of *Poland* now pre- the Succes- tended a Right to the Kingdome, by vertue of tion dispu- the Agreement made betwixt *Mary* and his ted. Wife *Hedwiga*.

But *John Canysa* the Arch-Bishop of *Strigonium*, possessing the abrupt passages and difficulties of the Mountains, kept out *Uladislaus*, though the *Turks*, far more dangerous, could not be repressed. Their Design was the recovery of *Nicopolis*, in order whereunto they laid waste the adjoyning Dominions of *Hungary*, (whither their Arms in the minority of their Empire had not yet reached) but *Bajazet* the fourth King, having vanquished *Mark* the Prince of *Bulgaria* and *Lazarus* the Despot of *Servia*, as on the *Asian* side he had Conquered the Kindome of *Armenia*; thereafter infested *Phocis* and *Theffaly*, and now threatned with the Siege of *Nicopolis*, a further progreffe of his Victories.

To avert this storm, *Sigismund* dealt with him by Ambassadors, but words not availing, he prepared with force to Encounter this Enemy, levying to that end a very select Army

The History of

of *Hungarians*, *Germans*, and *French*, resolving to crush and suppress the rising greatness of the *Turk*, before he grew too potent with so many additions, which his successful *Scymitar* had annexed to his first mean and inconsiderable Patrimony. In this Expedition he was accompanied with *John the Hardy*, Son of *Philip Duke of Burgundy*, who jointly retook in many Towns seized by the *Turks* in *Bulgaria*, and in one great Battel carried away the Victory, when the *French-men* according to the light humour of their Nation, were so dissolved by Lust and Luxury, and became so arrogant withal, that they boasted they could sustain and support the falling Heaven with their Spears.

The Battle of Nicopolis most fatal to the Christians.

Bajazet having failed of his design upon *Constantinople*, and risen from the Siege thereof, was now in person before *Nicopolis*, whither *Sigismund* being also come, he put his Army into *Battalia*, giving the Van to his *Hungarians*, as best skilled in the Turkish manner of fighting, and placing the *French* as his Rear-guard; who taking this for a disgrace, before *Sigismund* had opened his Battel, fell furiously upon the *Turk*, whose Arrows so galled and terrified their Horses, that their Riders being forced to alight, they ran soul upon the *Hungarians*, who misgiving this for a rout; fell into a present dismay, & thence to flight, wherein numbers of them perished in the *Danow*, *John of Burgundy* with abundance of other Nobles, was taken Prisoner and was ransomed with the sum
of

of 200 thousand Crowns. *Sigismund* doubtful of his life in a light Galley escaped to Constantinople, whence by Rhodes, and so to Dalmatia, and by the help of the Archbishop of Strigoniū, he recovered his Kingdom. *Bajazet* fortunated with this Victory, not long after became far more miserable then the vanquished; (so deceitful is the greatest assurance of humane things) being overcome by *Tamerlane* (by my Author called *Temir*) the great Cham of Tartary, and enclosed in an Iron Cage, made his Footstool when he took Horse, and wherein betwixt rage and impatient indignation he brained himself against the Grates.

Bajazet
a sad Spectacle of humane Frailty.

The misfortune of this Field, opened a way to the revenge of those persons who were related to the 30. Noblemen, put to death by him at *Quinque Ecclesia*, for by a potent Conspiracy, in which *Ladislaus* the King of Poland was concerned (by their invitation of him to assume the Scepter) *Sigismund* was seized on a sudden, and put into the Custody of the sons of *Nicholas* the late Palatine in the Castle of *Soklos* (*Buda* and the places confining with *Germany* adhering to him notwithstanding) which gave opportunity to *Ladislaus*, to pursue his design upon the Kingdom of Naples, (newly transferred by Pope *Alexander* from *Lewis* the Son of *Charles* aforesaid for his encroachment upon the Church Territory, to *Lewis* of *Anjou*) which he recovered in his own right. He was now besieging the often mentioned

Sigismund
seized and made a Prisoner.

* *The City of Zara.* * *Jadra*, and had forced it from the *Venetians*, when news was brought him that *Sigismund* having over-perswaded, and by promises prevailed on the Mother of the Sons of *Nicholas Sigismund* the Palatine, had obtained his liberty, and freed. having privily passed into *Moravia* and *Bohemia*, had openly resumed His Title and the Government, and had put to Death *Stephen* the Vaivod of *Transylvania*, with some few others as the Authors of the late Treason against him.

Hereupon *Ladislaus* thought best for the preservation of his own (for another defection of the *Neapolitans* was likewise suspected) to part with *Jadra* and his pretences upon the *Venetians* for a sum of money, and to return: But *Sigismund* had settled himself sure in the Government, and was now engaged in a War against the people of *Bosnia*, who had during these late Troubles, renounced their Allegiance to the Crown of *Hungary*.

Nor did he engage with better fortune against the *Turks*, although weakened by a civil War between the Five Sons of *Bajazet*, his Lieutenant *Stephen Lossontinus*, aiding *Mark* the Vaivod of *Moldavia*, who had shook off the *Turkish* yolk, being discomfited, and the said Vaivod deposed by *Mahomet* the fifth King of *Turky*. Who to prosecute this quarrel commanded *Isaac* the *Bassa* of *Bosnia*, to invade *Hungary*; where notwithstanding he was defeated twice by *Nicholas Pecri*, yet by the negligence

*The Hungarians
worsted by
the Turks.*

gence and divisions among the *Hungarians*, he
 had at last the better of it, destroying by fire
 many Towns and Villages. *Rupert* the Emperour being deceased, *Pope*
John the 22. dealt with the *German* Princes to
 elect *Sigismund* in his place, as a person whose
 regal Majesty, Magnificence, and Virtue,
 the skill and readinesse of many Languages,
 did excellently adorn and prefer before all the
 Princes, his Contemporaries, as inferior likewise
 to none of his Predecessors, if success in
 Battell, and chastity in Bed had not been want-
 ing. Soon after his Assumption to this Dignity,
 he threatened a War against *Uladislaus* of *Poland*,
 but it was superseded by a Truce, which a *Belgrade*
 Peace ensued. The *Turks* busie encroachments
 disturbing and disseising his Neighbours, he had
Belgrade consigned him by *George Bulchus*
 the Despot of *Serbia*, who had other places
 in *Hungary* in exchange thereof, by which
 means the *Turks* being put to a stand, he had
 leisure to employ his Army against the *Venetians*,
 aided by the *Florentines*, who had seized
 several places, but after some bickerings this
 difference was also composed, for that *Sigis-*
mund was now engaged in a *Bohemian* War in
 maintenance of his new Title to that Crown.
 About this time the Council of *Constance*
 was held, and *Pope John* convicted of 40
 Crimes, committed to the Custody of *Lewis*
 Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and *Otho Colonna*
 by the name of *Martin* the Fifth, placed in

the Papal Chair. At this same Council *John Hus* and *Hierome of Prague* were Condemned and Burnt for Heretiques, whose death was revenged by *John Zisca* and *Procopius*, to the great losse and detriment of *Sigismund*, the great and professed Enemy of the Reformation. And that it might appear there was more than humane direction in the infliction of the Deaths given him by *Zisca*, 15000. *Munichians* that followed *Sigismund* perished by the breaking of the Ice in one Expedition.

His Reign was concluded with a rebellious Insurrection of the Boors and Peasants, resolving to assert their Liberty or perish rather than endure slavery; and in this mood they raged with Fire and Sword, but their ungoverned and undisciplined Multitude rendered them an easie Conquest to a small Party of Experienced Soldiers. *Sigismund* departing from *Prague* commended his Son in law *Albert* to the Nobles, and at his arrival at *Znoyma* in *Moravia*, departed this life, aged 70. years. He was a very active person, but little beholding to Fortune, and by her means deceived in the Constancy of his Friends. He was a great favourer of Learned men, affirming that Precedency was justly due to them; for that Riches and Regal Pompe happen meerly by Fate. He connived at and forgave *Barbara* his Wife, taken often in the act of Uncleannesse, being himself a most infamous Adulterer.

ALBERT, from Duke of *Austria* in

The Death
of Sigis-
mund.

a few months was made Duke of *Luxenburg*, *Albert of Austria* succeeds. the 25. K.
Marquis of Moravia, King of *Bohemia*, and *Hungary* (though the latter complaining of the Spoil and havock made by the *Turks* in that Kingdome during the absence of *Sigismund* busied in the Affairs of *Germany* and *Italy*, did with much reluctancy consent to his Election) as also of the *Romans*. He sway'd the Scepter but two years, and was a notable Evidence of the inconstancy of the World in his sudden Advancement and as speedy Fall. He was Crowned at *Alba*, whence coming to *Buda*, the *Germans* took upon them the Civil administration of the City, together with the placing of Officers, as more allied to him than the *Hungarians*; and in maintainance of this their Institution, caused a Chief Noble man that stoutly opposed them to be put to Death. This so enraged the *Hungarians* that they flew to their Arms, and killed all the *Germans* they met or could tell where to find them, which Bloody Fury lasted till a certain Monk prevailed them to surcease it.

At this time the *Turks* wasting *Rassia*, and having subdued *Synderovia*, *George Bulchus* the Despot of the Province, committing the Guard of the Castle which was the Chief Residence of his Government, to his two Sons, betook himself with his third Son *Lazarus* for succour and aid into *Hungary*, but *Albert* intent upon his Covetousnesse suffered the two Princes to be taken, when although *Amurath* (as the Turkish

Rascia
subdued by
the Turks.

Albert
Dies.

Turkish Annals have it) had Married their Sister some three years before, he caused their privities to be cut off, and their Eyes to be put out, upon pretence that they assisted their Father as then Designing War against him. *Albert* was upon his March when he understood of the taking of the Castle; which dismayed him, he encamped betwixt the River *Tybis* and the *Danow*, suffering *Amurath* after the attainment of his Design to retire unmolested. During which idling his Soldiers got the Flux, by inordinate eating of Fruit, which same disease at the Town of *Nesmel*, took him also away at his return to *Hungary*.

ELIZABETH his Wife, being left big with Child, was urgent with the Nobles that they would regard the Issue of the King her Husband she then went with, and in the mean time to her delivery to create an Interrex or Protector; to which motion those that were present agreed; but others would have the Scepter translated to *Wladislaus* the third, King of *Poland*, Son of *Jagello* aforesaid, by *Hedmyga* a Daughter of *Hungary*, to whom the Queen should be inter-married, and the Posthume Child to be instated in *Austria* and *Bohemia*. This counsel, the Infancy of the Prince and the Noyse of the *Turkish* Arms did then advise; whereupon a hasty Embassy was dispatched to *Cracovia*, but as speedily followed with the news of her being delivered of a Son.

Divisions
in Hun-
gary about
a new King

The Nobles at home now repented of their
for-

forwardnesse, but the Ambassadors conscious
 to themselves how far they had gone, persisted
 in their Errand, and notwithstanding the *Turks*
 instances to the Contrary, prevailed upon *Mla-*
dislaus to accept the Crown. Upon his ap-
 proach into *Hungary*, *Elizabeth*, who had
 newly brought out the Crown she had secretly
 disloyned from its place, and Crowned her
 son *Ladislaus* therewith (for whose good and
 best Government she and *Zecchius*, with the
 Count of *Cibice* had pledged their Oaths) fore-
 seeing the danger, conveyed the Crown and
 her self and Son, to *Frederick* the third, Em-
 perour. *Soon after* *Mladislaus* arrived at *Buda*, and *Mladislaus*
 having modestly declined the Government, of *Poland*
 gently taxing the *Hungarians* of their Dissen- *Inaugura-*
 sions as the cause of so many Changes, was *ted.*
 the more unanimously Complementented with the
 regal Title; *Zecchius* and *Ladislaus Gara*,
 the friends of the Orphan Prince, being set at
 liberty performing their Offices at his Corona-
 tion, solemnized with the Diadem taken from
 off the Image of *St. Stephen*. His great friends
 to this Advancement were *Nicholas Vylach*
 Governour of *Cbroatia*, and *John Huniades*,
 who appeared like an auspicious star amidst the
 many Factions in *Hungary*: For the Queen
 assisted by some *Castellanes* and Governours of
 strong Holds, did cause great Troubles to the
 King, especially *Ladislaus Gara* her former Par-
 taker, waged War and tryed the Fortune of
 Battel

Albert's
Relist wa-
ges War in
right of
her Son.

Battel in her Sons Cause, but was Defeated with great losse by *Huniades* and *Vylach*, as were afterwards *Zeehi* and *Gisera*; but to the common and great losse and diminution of the Strength of the Kingdome, notwithstanding that, *Julian* the Pope's Legate interposed the Papal Authority, by which no more than a Cessation for a time, could be obtained. The Death of the Queen which now happned, serving rather as an incentive then allay to the passions of those who studied her deprived Orphans right and Interest.

Belgrade
in vain Be-
sieged by
Amurath.

By this opportunity *Amurath* the second, had enlarged his Conquests in the extremest parts of *Hungary*, and was now in person before *Belgrade*, Defended by *John Morant* Brother of the Prince, or Lord of *Cramin*, and so resolutely maintained by him, that after a Siege of seven months in which all manner of Forces by assault and mines were tryed (but by the Valour and vigilance of the besieged repulsed and Countermin'd to the losse of Thirty thousand Men) the proud *Turk* was constrained to dislodge, when Invading the other parts of *Hungary*, he took in *Novigred* in the Confines of *Servia*, abandoned upon his coming by the Defendants, from whence also he dispatched *Isaak* Bassa of *Semendrin* to make a further Incursion; the *Hungarians* by their Discords being in no condition to withstand him, till at his return loaden with Booty and innumerable Christian Captives, *Huniades* having privily Collected

an Army and passed the *Danube*, met with him in the Province of *Alba*, near to *Synderguia*, and there vanquished him. To redresse this miscomfiture *Mesithes Bassa* was employed to open a Passage into *Transylvania* by *Valachia*, which at the instance of *Huniades* had newly revolted, which he effected, havocking and laying wast the Countrey, and having worsted *Huniades* at the first Encounter, was again by him engaged with a sudden raised Army, and totally routed, Himself, and his Son, with twenty thousand *Turks* being slain upon the place.

Huniades
his Ex-
ploit and
Archelus-
ments.

A Treaty was now with very unequal terms propounded; which *Uladislaus* rejecting, *Adin Beg* was sent by *Amurath* to prosecute the same Design upon *Transylvania* and *Hungary*, with an Army of Four-score thousand Men, at whose approach the *Valachians* being in no capacity to resist him, by the advice of *Huniades*, secured themselves in the inaccessible Mountains and Hills of the Countrey, while the *Turk* raged with all extremity upon what ever he found, till suddenly set upon by *Huniades* with no more then Fifteen thousand Men at *Askapa*, he was miserably overthrown, with the losse of Thirty thousand Men, and his own life. For this Victory a three dayes Thanksgiving was appointed, and the Ensigns and spoils of the Enemy hung up in Churches, and *Huniades* Proclaimed and extolled as the Bulwark and Defence of Christendome.

Hereby

Uladislaus Hereby also the King was encouraged to
his Success-ful Invasi- on of the Turkish Territory. make an Invasion into the *Turkish* Territory, accompanied by *Julian* the Pope's Legate, and a multitude of *Crusado's*. At *Buda* he passed the *Danow*, *Huniades* and *George* the Despot, advancing before him, who by light skirmishes drove the Enemy back, until the whole Army was arrived to the very tops of Mount *Hama*, where there are two passes into *Macedon* and *Thrace*, the one made by *Trajan*, the other by the River *Saltiza*, called by the *Turks*, *Cliffira Isladina* to this day; other parties of the *Hungarians* reducing most of the Towns in *Bulgaria*.

Against them *Amurath* dispatcht *Casan* Basha or *Caram* Beg, with *Turchan* Beg, with all the Forces of *Romania* and the *Achanzes*, (Soldiers serving without stipend) who were by the desperate Valour of the *Hungarians* utterly Defeated, and *Casan* himself taken Prisoner. **His Victory over the Turks.** The Report of this disaster reaching *Amurath* he summoned and amassed the whole Force of his Empire; but Winter being far in, and the Earth bound up with Ice, while the King was upon his return, he retreated likewise, having effected nothing Considerable; when perceiving by the calamity of so many misadventures that his Provinces must needs be exhausted by the Continuance of the War, he submitted to the intreaty of a Peace, using thereto the Mediation of *George* the Despot to *Huniades*, and his to the King, who being newly at Enmity

Amurath begs a Cessation.

Hungaria and Transylvania. 111

with the Emperour *Frederick*, and his Paternal Kingdome of *Poland* then in Faction and Troubles, consented to a Ten years Cessation, upon this Condition, that *George* the Despot should be restored to his Principality of *Servia*, his two Sons enlarged, and Prisoners freed on both sides, that the *Turk* should quit Claim to *Moldavia*, but should retain *Bulgary*.

Amurat having thus avoided the danger that threatned him in those Quarters, carried it with him upon *Ibrahim* the *Caramanian* King, in *Asia* the lesse, whom he subdued and Vanquished but soon after received into favour. In the mean while *Eugenius* the Pope, the *Venetians* and *Greek* Emperour, by many persuasions had induced *Uladislaus* (a young *Uladislaus* Man not skill'd in the affairs of Fortune) to *perswaded* break the Truce made with an Infidel: And *by the Pope* though *Huniades* protested against it, as best *to break* able to judge of what would happen, by infor- *his Truce* ming the King that his Life and Scepter might *with the* *Turk*. be taken away, but his Truth and plighted Faith was in his own keeping; and that the space of life was short, but a blot of Perfidiousnesse everlasting; Yet the King relying upon the Pope's Dispensation, (as Religion is the only Governour of our Affections) and deceived with vain Auguries, and the advantages of his Puissance, armed himself to his own Destruction.

For having embodied his *Polonian* and *Hun-*
garian

garian Forces he passed the *Danub* and *Belgrade*, where *Dracula* the Prince of *Moldavia* having in vain laboured his desistance from the enterprize, joyned also 4000. men with him. Of this Expedition *Amurath* having intelligence sent him by *Mahomet Beg* Governour of *Nicopolis*, to his Residence at *Magnesia*, streightwayes crossed over into *Europe*, and at an obscure Village named *Varna*, but famous for this great overthrow, joyned Battel.

The fatal
Battel of
Varna.

In the left Wing of the Christian Army *Huniades*, and one *Michael Niger* the Duke of *Scylagy*, and Brother of *Huniades*, were placed. In the right wing stood *Bobricius* a Polonian Knight, in the main Battel the King. The *Turks* first onset with great noise was upon the right wing, where they opposed Camels and Dromedaries to the Horse, who being there with affrighted, and the Riders no lesse amazed, they were easily put to the rout: but in the left wing, and the main body, the King and *Huniades*, had better fortune, utterly discomfiting both the wings of the Infidels; only *Amurath* himself with his Janizaries stood yet unmoved, who seeing the presentnesse of the danger, calling Christ to be the Avenger of this Perfidy (Mr. *Knols* in his *Turkish* History relates, that he pulled the Instrument of the Truce out of his bosome, and held it up towards heaven) with great fury prest upon the *Hungarians* and made a very great slaughter, wherein *Bladislaus* against the Dissuasion of *Huniades*, rushing

rushing upon the Enemy, by the Fall of his Horse that was run through, had his Head cut off by *Chefer Beg*; the rest of the Army being disordered, and so hindering one anothers flight were for the most part slain on the place. *Haniades* himself escaped by *Valachia*, into *Transylvania*, although for a while detained by *Dracula*. There were reckoned to be slain of the Kings side 9000, and of the *Turks* 30. thousand. This was the end of *Uladislaus*, whom because Religion could not rule, the despoiser of that Religion did destroy. The Epitaph on him was this.

*Romulida Cannas, ego Varnam clade notavi
Discite Mortales non temerare fidem;
Me nisi Pontifices jussissent rumpere foedus,
Non ferret Scythicum Pannonis ora Jugum.*

The *Hungarians* being thus deprived of their King, conferred the Kingdome upon *LADIS-*^{Lad:slaus the 26. K.}
LALLS the Son of *Albert*, whom they had so long with-held from his right of Inheritance, entrusting the Government with *Haniades* (surnamed *Corvinus*) with the Administration of it, both as to War and Peace; who to be revenged of *Dracula* for his Detainer of him in his Flight, seized him and his two Sons. He dispatched likewise an Embassy to *Cesar*, concerning the Redelivery of the King and Crown which the Mother of the present King had deposited with him, but neither intreaties nor

Scander-
beg.

Huniades
defeated in
the Plains
of Coss-
via.

Force afterwards, by incursions into *Austria*, prevailed any thing. In the mean while the *Turk* prosecuted his Successes in *Hungary* with a Revenge worthy of so odious a perjury, when *Huniades* in no Condition to oppose him, by hidden ways Rendezvouzed an Army in *Servia* to recall the Enemy to the preservation of his own Countrey. To his Assistance he invited first *George the Despot*; who pretending the late Agreement, he drew in the *Beg* of *Schodra* (who was the Famous *George Castriot*, called by the *Turks*, *Scanderbeg*, the Son of *John* King of the *Epirots* or *Triballi* & had by fained Letters of *Amurath's* Hand, possessed himself of *Croja* the Capital City, as by his Valour and vigilance soon after, of most of the Kingdome; and maintained it in a War of 24. Years) and encamped in the Plains of *Cossova*, where he engaged the *Turks* three whole dayes together: the first two dayes he had the better of them, but their Numbers prevailed in the third: he himself flying was taken Prisoner by *George the Despot*, as an Infringer of his Oath; but upon the Hostage of his Son *Ladislaus*, set at Liberty; which the *Turk* resenting, dispatched away *Frigez Beg* to Invade *Servia*; to whose Relief *Huniades* seemingly reconciled to their *Despot* (now abominated) but out of hatred to the name of the *Turks*, speedily advanced, and with a great slaughter Vanquished the Enemy, taking the *Beg* himself. A *Bosnian* Scuffle followed this, but was presently Composed

Composed by the Victorious Fortune of *Hunniades*. At length the Emperour restored *Ladislaus*, whom the States of *Hungary* complemented thereupon at *Vienna*, and *Hunniades* renounced the Administration.

LADISLAUS to auspiciate his Reign, came to *Presburgh*, but would trust himself no further within the Kingdome, for Jealousies were fomented against *Hunniades* by *Ulrich* Count of *Cilia*, formerly Praefect of *Austria*; but ejected thence by the Nobles, and received into favour by this King, who to compose the business was at last induced to come to *Buda*. While he staid there *Amurath* vexed with his repulse at *Croja*, had retired himself into a Monastery, and *Mahomet* his Son and successor, after a Siege of 50. dayes, took and sacked *Constantinople*, to the shame and terror of Christendome: and having seized *Serbia*, with the silver-Mine Towns therein, from *George the Despot*, bent his Force upon *Belgrade*; which Furiously attacking, and thundering against the Walls with his Cannons, *Hunniades* came in hast by Water, to the Reliefe of it; and having made his way into the Town, by a vigorous Salee beat the Enemy out of his Entrenchments which they fired, and cloyed *Belgrade* and nailed his great Guns; whereupon *Mahomet* besieged by him, retired to his main Camp, and thence next morning tormented & sick with the disappointment, fled in hast towards *Macedonia*, but was not pursued, because *Hunniades* suspecting like-

Constantinople

taken by Mahomet.

him, Defeat-

ed there by Hunniades.

*His lament-
ed Death.*

wise some Stratagem, contented himself with the Slaughter of Forty thousand *Turks*. In this Conflict *Huniades* received a Wound whereof he Died; others say, of a Feaver. He was by Birth a *Valachian*, and from the place of it called *Corvinus*; as for the national glory of his Atchievements he was called *Huniades*: A person that with small power always worsted great Armies.

Ladislaus who terrified with the *Turk's* approach, had fled to *Vienna*, came forward now to *Belgrade*, to see the back-steps of the Enemy: where resenting the slaughter of the Count of *Cilia* by *Ladislaus* the Son of *Huniades*, though often provok'd thereunto, he caused him (by the Councel of some ill men) to be beheaded, and his Brother *Matthias* to be imprisoned. But the Year after, on the very Anniversary of the said Fact, as he was Solemnizing his Marriage in *Bokemia*, he Died there, and left another Vacancy or *Interregnum* in *Hungaria*.

*An Inter-
regnum in
Hungaria.*

In the beginning whereof *Michael Szylagy* the Kinsman of *Huniades* (supplied with good store of Money by his Sister *Elizabeth*) levied an Army in Title of *Matthias* (who was newly sent by *Ladislaus*, in Custody, to *George Pogybrad* King of *Bohemia*) as King of *Hungary*, having in *Ladislaus's* Life time procured many Friends that secretly favoured *Huniades* and his Family: Others also, for fear of his Power consented to his Election, at an Assembly

Hungaria and Transylvania. 117

bly of the States held at *Rakas*, where his Army Guarded them. *Pogybrad* certified hereof, inviting his Prisoner to Dinner, and setting him uppermost, acquainted him with the matter; and having Contracted his Daughter to him, conducted him to *Moravia*, where he was Saluted King; and thence in great Pomp and Magnificence conveyed to *Buda*, where he confirmed and restored all former Priviledges; and by his Care, Felicity, Vertue, and the Majesty of his Name, united all Parties into a perfect Peace; which effected, he sent *John Vitesius* the Bishop of *Varadin*, his adopted Father, to *Frederick* the Emperour, to demand the Crown; which he, pretending the Kingdome due to himself, and scorning the Youth of *Matthias*, refused; and hereupon ensued a *German War*, enforced by the predatory eruption of *John Gisera* or *Zisca* the *Bohemian*, who had twice worsted *Huniades* himself.

Matthias
saluted the
King.

Frederick, animated and incited by the *Fredrick* Lord or Banus of *Croatia*, Invaded the *Sa-* the Em-
arian Province, taking the Rebels to his Assi- your majes-
sance, and wasted the Countrey far and near War against
him.
all *Simon Magnus* Commissioned and spirited
by the King's early Courage, met him in the
upper *Hungary*, where he Discomfited him;
permitting and conniving at the flight of the
Rebels, who afterwards proved *Cesar's* worst
and most dangerous Enemies. By this Success
Cesar was at last constrained to yeild to the
demands of *Matthias*, who persisted in a pro-

secution of them by delivering the Crown, adopting also *Matthias* to his Son, upon Condition that if he died without Issue, the Emperour should succeed to the Crown of *Hungary*. The *Bohemian War* was ended with the same felicity, by *Sebastian Rozgonius*, who hunted those predatory Thieves out of their lurking places, amidst Rocks, Lakes, and other fastnesses; yet so that some years passed before *Ziscra* their Chief Captain, could be engaged (several strong Holds and passes being maintained by them) till driven to the Mountaines of *Poland*, whence he addressd himself by humble supplication to the King, and was received by him into favour and Preferment. *Telephus* his Associate had not the same hap, but prolonged a wretched life, in a Begging starving Condition. This is the larger mentioned for that it lasted almost Five years before it was finished, and obliged the utmost endeavours of the King, to the extirpation of so villanous a race of Men, that disturbed the Peace and security of his Subjects.

*Matthias
his war
with the
Bandits
of the
Mountains*

The *Turk* during these Wars, had put in his share by Invading the Eastermost parts, for Revenge of his *Belgrade* Defeat; but was well received by *Michael Szylagy* (somewhat before in disgrace with his Beneficiary the King, his Nephew, by usual Court detraction and Envy, and newly restored to all his Honours and Commands) neer to the Banks of *Savus*, by a Town called *Tutach*, that it was a question whether

*The Turks
make war
against
Matthias.*

there was more blood or water in that reach of the River. *Haly Beg* who was then Bassa of *Mysia* and commanded that Army, flying to *Synderovia* endeavoured to repair his losse by a re-inforcement of his enterprize upon *Transylvania*, but was overthrown again by *Pancratius* neer *Temeswar*. *Matthias* in pursuit of this Victory, seized *Dracula* Prince of *Valachia*, the Tributary of the Turk: for by the Articles between *Amurath* the second, and *Uladislaw*, that investiture was to be sole right of the Kings of *Hungary*; and detained him 10. years a Prisoner. From thence he marched to *Bosnia*, the King whereof, *Stephen*, being also *Despot* of *Servia*, in right of his Wife the Daughter of *Lazarus* deceased, *Mahomet* had caused as perfidiously as inhumanely to be slead alive, the just reward however of his base and prodigious lust, which divided his Sons against Him. *Matthias* proceeded as far as the Superiour *Rosnia*, and those parts which stretch themselves towards *Zara* and *Epidaurus*, and by the taking of *Jaycia*, reduced the whole Kingdome to his *Hungarian* Scepter; *Mahomet* with thirty thousand men came to relieve it, but hearing of *Matthias* his Approach sneaked cowardly home. Hereupon the *Venetians* (with other Princes, by their Ambassadors) were instant, for the prosecution of the War offering 50000. Crowns yearly, for the maintenance of it; which being accordingly recommenced; *Matthias* frighted in the same

An Expedition into Bosnia.

same manner at *Mahomet's* appearance, re-passed the *Savus* out of *Rascia*, where he had taken *Streverich* by *Emerick Sepusius*, and turned his Army upon the *Frangepanes*, who being fortified in the *Alpes* of *Croatia*, refused obedience, but as soon as the King was arrived at *Zagrabia*, they thought best to comply. He tamed also the revolting *Transylvanians*, as he quieted the Seditious in *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, by the slaughter of 7000 of them: But his Lieutenant *Michael Seylagii*, fought unprosperously with the *Turk*, after a most bloody Battle, himself being captivated, and although a Prisoner of War, yet put to death by those savage Infidels.

Matthias
zealous for
the Pope.

A *Bohemian War* ensued, fomented and enflamed by Pope *Paul* the second, who instigated *Matthias* against *George Pogybrad* his Father in Law, as an Heretick, for owning the Doctrines of *John Husse*, &c. while an excellent opportunity against the *Turk* engaged in a *Syrian & Egyptian War*, was by this means pretermitted. *Matthias* in this war had the better of it, zealously executing the Edicts & Anathemas of the Pope, against the *Bohemians*, *Silesians*, and *Moravians*; Nor would a Treaty of Peace be hearkned to, the Papists giving out, that no Faith or Communion was to be held with such Heretiques. Whereupon *Victorinus* the Son of *Pogybrade* made new Levies, but was unhappily worsted and imprisoned at *Vissigrade*, while *Matthias* having subdued *Spilberg* and
Olmitz

Olmitz was Master of *Moravia*, and *Silesia* at his devotion, and was solemnly also declared King of *Bohemia*.

Pogybrad soon after dying, and by his misfortunes induced to favour *Matthias* his succession to that Crown (his Son having been *gratis* set at liberty a little before, upon the Composition of the troubles in *Moravia*) he transacted with the States of *Bohemia* for his investiture in that Kingdom, but they had disposed of it to *Uladislaus* Son of *Casimir* King of *Poland*. In revenge whereof he issued like a Tempest out of *Moravia* into *Bohemia*: but the Pope being neutral in the Concernments of two Catholic Princes, and the *Turks* upon the banks of *Savus* at the Siege of *Sabacium*, besides (which was worst of all) a Conspiracy was hatching at home, he effected nothing.

This Conjuration was so general, by which *Casimir* was designed to this Crown, that but 9. of 70. Peers, or Senators, were true to their Allegiance, among these Plotters the chief were *Vicesinus* the Archbishop, *Fannus Pannonius*, and *Emericus Scepusius* the former favourers of, and reciprocally favoured by, *Matthias*: the pretence of the defection was, that the Church Revenues, and other profits of secular Offices, were employed solely in the carrying on of War. *Ladislaus* at their invitation came and encamped between *Nitre* and *Vacia*, and was magnificently received by his Partisans, but *Matthias* upon the News of it speeding

A Treasonable conspiracy against Matthias.

Ladislaus
Defeated.

ing from *Buda* to *Strigomium*, prepared for an Encounter, where by *Scepusius*, whom he reclaimed, he so wrought upon *Vitesius* the Life of the Faction, that upon his reconciliation, and indempnity promised to those that should return to their Allegiance within three dayes, his Competitor was presently abandoned, and left to reflect, and inveigh against the Levity of the *Hungarians*: nor was that all, but being circumvented at *Nitra*, he hardly escaped with 700. of all his number, the pursuit not being given over, till his Father by timely dispatches, interposed his requests for his dismission. Notwithstanding *Matthias* was not satisfied with this revenge, but continuing in the mountainous part of *Poland*, watched an opportunity of further satisfaction; as he punished *Vitesius* and *Janns*, with other of the Complices in the Treason. While he staid hereabouts *Wladislaw* stomaching the spoil of his Countrey, with a just Army opposed himself; and so the businesse came to open War, which determined neverthelesse by a private Stratagem in the most covert places and ambushes of that hilly Countrey, in favour of *Matthias*, who by his Lieutenants *John Scepusius* and *Paul Kipisi*, had alio depopulated all the Provinces as far as *Cracovia*, and brought a miserable desolation thereabouts. By which means the *Pole* was glad to quit his pretences to *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and *Lusatia*, and to part with his Claim to the Crown of *Bohemia*.
During

Matthias
his Way in
Poland.

During this Agreement, *Solyman* the Beg-
terbeg of *Romania* with a Hundred thousand
 Men, having in vain attempted *Scodra*, came
 with an Army into *Moldavia*, whom *Stephen*
 the Valiant *Vaivod* thereof overcame with so
 great a slaughter, that scarce a sign remained of in vain be-
 so vast a Multitude. To requite this victory, *sieged*
Matthias besieged *Sabarium*, whereat happned
 divers Encounters, the besieged being Potent
 and Courageous, and the besiegers Resolute and
 adventurous; He himself for better view, pas-
 sing in a common habit within the reach of their
 small shot, in a Boat, accompanied but with
 one Soldier who was kill'd with a Bullet; For-
 tune by a peculiar care of him (as is her con-
 stant respect to such persons) preserving him
 from the danger. In fine, by dissembling to
 rise from the Siege, he lulled the Garrison into
 security and then surprized them; and for
 the better fortification of the Castle, drew the
 River *Savus* round about it; and thereafter sup-
 plied with money from the Pope for the better
 prosecution of the War, laid all waste as far
 as *Synderovia*; and in order to an opportune
 and commodious Siege thereof built three strong
 Castles, as a bridle to curb and repress their
 forraging for provisions.

Sabarium
taken by
Matthias.

He was yet intent of carrying his Successes
 further, having embarked to that purpose on
 the *Danow* (*Alibeg* with a plundering Party a-
 bout *Temeswar*, having been also newly defeat-
 ed, so that there appeared no rub to his Design)
 when

Matthias
war a-
gainst the
Emperor
Frederick.

when the arrival of his Queen *Beatrice* (who by *Venice*, *Dalmatia*, and *Carniola* had been Honourably conveyed to *Alba*, and there Crowned, and the Marriage Celebrated at *Buda* in the presence of all the Nobles) softened and emasculated his Spirit, and corrupted the Souldiery, by idling amidst the vanity and Luxury of the Court, now addicted to sport and pleasure. Nor could the Calamitous Condition of *Moldavia* (the Noble *Vaivod* whereof had in vain struggled against the Potent and over-bearing Force of *Mahomet*, and saw his Country Vassaliz'd to that Cruel Enemy) awaken *Matthias* out of this sensual stupidity; the Queen proving as another *Capua* to Victorious *Hanibal*, till such time as it was almost too late to resist, being on a sudden attacked by *Frederick* the Emperour from the old grudge, although most ungratefully and unhand-somely, and the Event was according. For *Matthias* rousing himself followed the Enemy into *Austria* (where the *Rascians* in his service most cruelly raged) and took in several Towns, and was now before *Vienna*, when the Emperour (of no Martial disposition) desired an accommodation, which *Matthias* condescended to, so *Austria* was again restored to *Frederick*. In this War the Pope and *Venetians* withdrew their subsidy from *Matthias* as engaged against a Christian Prince, whereupon ensued an averiness against that State, whose danger had linked their Concern with his for some space of time before; and

and by that means they lost *Scodra*, *Croja*, and the Promontory of *Tanarum* to the *Turk*, upon very base Conditions, or very Calamitous Conquest; that of *Schodra* especially.

The Peace was now to be confirmed, which was agreed upon before betwixt *Wladislaus* and himself; and therefore both Kings appointed an Interview at *Olmitz* in *Moravia*, where they appeared with a most Splendid and pompous Train, several Theatres and other august Temporary Edifices being Erected for the Solemnity, where they treated one another most Magnificently, and gave great Largesses to the People: *Matthias* not willing to be behind hand in State and Grandeur upon such an Illustrious occasion: But whilst he diverted himself here, *Solyman* the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece* being advantaged by a dry Summer, passed his Army over the Fords of the Rivers *Savus* and *Dravus*, and coming as far as *Castle-Iron*, laid waste the whole Countrey. The news of this made *Matthias* quit his Court-ship, and with all Expedition to follow the Enemy, who making hast away, he gave order to 16000. of his readiest Troops to pursue him; the Forces over-took him laden with Thirty thousand Captives, at *Verbos* in *Illyria*, and so routed him, that the remains of his flying Army durst not face about to Three hundred *Croats*, who alone pursued them; by which Victory, *Illyria* was in a fair way to have been wholly assigned to this Triumph, had not the Empe-
rour

rouer by an Inroad towards *Ragab* recall'd him; which Injury so incensed *Matthias* that he presently laid Siege to *Mariaburg*, and would hardly desist from the Enterprize at the earnest entreaties of the Pope, and *Frederick's* Ambassadors.

Defeats

the Turks
in Trans-
ylvania.

Mahomet the Great, having taken *Scodra* as aforesaid, was now returned to *Constantinople*, and vext with the disgrace of *Solyman's* Defeat, had Commissioned *Ali Beg*, *Isa Beg*, and *Balam Beg*, with Sixty thousand Men for *Transylvania*, who proceeded with Fire and Sword as far as *Alba Julia*; within five miles whereof *Stephen Bathori*, the *Vayvod* of *Transylvania*, and *Paul Kinisi* Count of *Temeswar*, with a new levyed Army of *Hungarians*, *Valachians* &c. encountered them, and after a long dispute in which the River *Marusus* was filled with Blood of both parties, by the Valour and encouragement of *Kinisi* totally overthrew them, Thirty thousand *Turks* being slain upon the place. The fame of this Achievement made the Pope (*Apulia* in *Italy* being sorely infested by the *Turks*) to intreat *Matthias* as the onely competent Help against those Infidels, to undertake the Defence of those parts, when at the same time he ungratefully inter-medled beyond his Authority, in the placing and preferring Bishops in *Hungaria*; *Matthias* having substituted *John* the Cardinal of *Arragon* to be Arch-Bishop of *Strigoniun* in place of *John* of *Alemannia*, his Enemy and Rebel.

About

About this time Died *Mahomet*, leaving his two Sons *Bajazet* and *Zemes* to strive for the Empire; the latter being discomfited in two Battels, wherein he was assisted by the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, fled to the Grand Master of the *Rhodes* who sent him to *Rome*, where at the instance and great Bribes of *Bajazet*, he was most unworthily poisoned by Pope *Alexander* the sixth; *Matthias* purposing to make good use of this occasion, had solicited *Cesar* for a Confirmation and security of the late Peace, which being delayed till the opportunity was lost, and the *Turks* in motion this way, he Invaded *Austria* and possessed himself of many Towns again (while *Bajazet* had terribly ruined and wasted *Moldavia*, and in requital thereof was Defeated by *Lupus* (the Noble and valiant *Despot* of what remained in those parts) in two Battels:) and after a six months regular Siege took in *Vienna* the Capital City thereof; as *John Scepusis* his Lieutenant mastered *Nenstria* and other Fortresses.

*His success
in Austria.*

The five years that *Matthias* lived afterwards he wholly employed in Reforming the manners of his Subjects, now addicted to *Luxury* and prone to all other Vices; and in providing for the future Glory and Magnificence of the Succeeding Kings, converting his Iron into a Golden Palace; and Designing to Build the City of *Buda* after the *Italian* way. He also highly favoured Learned Men, and resolved, upon the settlement of *Austria* by a lasting Peace;

*His
Virtues
and
Commen-
dations.*

Peace, to employ all his power against the *Turks*; whereto he was encouraged by many Princes, more especially by the *Sultan's* of *Egypt*, who had lately Vanquished *Ferhates Bassa*, the *Beglerbeg* of *Caramania*, & afterwards *Chefer Beg*, and *Achmet* the *Mahumetanized* Son of *Stephen* of *Bosnia* aforesaid, with such a slaughter that it was credited to have exceeded that of *Tamerlane*. But while he prepared for those things Death prevented him, by the in-

His Death. creasing pains of the Gout. A person of great Authority with all Princes, and worthy to be extolled for his Military Experience, and his Acts of Peace; and so much the more Famed and desired by Posterity, by how much his Successors were inferiour to him in point of Courage and vigilant Prudence.

Corvinus
his bastard
claims the
Crown.

Upon the Death of the King, *Corvinus* the Bastard Son of *Matthias*, having been fed with hopes of his Succession to the Crown, endeavoured to effect it, while 3 great Competitors were transacting their interest with the States of *Hungary*, viz. *Ladislaus* King of *Bohemia*, *Albert* Prince of *Poland*, both Brothers and Sons of *Cassimir* and *Maximilian* King of the *Romans*; but in conclusion *Ladislaus* carried it by the major voyces, and by the instance and interest of *Beatrice* the Dowager Queen, who had loved him in her Husbonds Life time, and hoped now to be Married to him, although she was by the Judgement of God disapointed of her Expectation. *Corvinus* not brooking this,

this, although he had articted upon the Cession of his claim and delivery of the Crown, which he had got into his custody, for an investiture as Lord of *Bosnia*, *Croatia*, and *Sclavonia*, raised an Army by the help of the Governours of those Provinces, but opposed at *Sarviza* by *Stephen Bathori* and *Kinisi*, commissioned by the States then assembled in great fear at *Pesth*, he was worsted after a dismall encounter (wherein brother engaged against brother) and fled to *Quinque Ecclesia*, where his Souldiers broke open his Treasure and carried it away.

Corvinus
defeated.

By this means the Kingdome was settled in those parts, and (*Corvinus* submitting upon indempnity to his partakers, and the restoring of what had been taken from him) *Uladislaus*

His sub-
mission and
agreement.

was Crowned at *Alba Regalis*, but presently engaged in a War against his Competitor and brother *Albert*, who had seized *Cassovia*,* *Cibinium*, and other places, and in fine joyned battel, wherein by the prowess of *Uladislaus* and the defection of the *Cassovians*, he was overcome, and striving to renew the War, was thrice afterwards beaten out of the field.

Herman-
taet.

Maximilian's Enterprize was more powerfull and fortunate, auspicated also by the *Viennians*, who weary of a Forraigners Yoak, admitted his forces into the City, which *Scepusius* the Governour perceiving, he thought it most advisable to depart secretly out of the Castle: and thereupon the other places of *Austria*, returned to their former Lord, who proceeded and

Vienna
restored to
Maximili-
an with
other pla-
ces in
Austria.

reduced *Vesprimium* and *Alba Regalis* in *Hungary*, and had finished the conquest but that his *Germans* not enduring the Climate and other discommodities of the Country, mutined for their pay: in the interim *Uladislaus* had collected his Army and was upon his march after *Maximilian*, recovering the Towns he had lost, and being bent upon a further revenge was diverted by a horrid Invasion of the *Turks* as far as the Territories of *Varadin* (then in division by civil broyles) having endangered *Belgrade* by mastering two of the Bulwarks. For which reasons *Uladislaus* was induced to make peace with *Maximilian*, though upon very dishonourable terms, by yeilding *Austria*, *Carinthia*, *Carniola*, and *Styria*, seized and possessed by *Matthias*, and delivering some Castles of *Croatia*, and *Sclavonia*; in lieu whereof *Cesar* restored him unto places taken this war in *Hungary*, upon condition of his succession, as was accorded with *Matthias*.

Uladislaus
makes
peace with
Maximilian.

At the dyet held thereafter at *Buda*, the Kings marriage with *Beatrice* was debated, but because of her sterility and in submission to the Pontificall Authority, she was put by, and *Ann* the Daughter of the Prince of *Anjon*, preferred to his bed. In the mean while *Bajazet* made great preparations both by Land and upon the *Ister*, for an Invasion of *Hungary*, which caused double Garrisons to be put into the frontier Towns of *Severinum*, *Sabaczia*, and *Jaycia*, and an Army of 60 Thousand men under the

the conduct and supreme command of *Kinifius*, to be instantly levyed; *Bajazet* came first to *Sophia*, then to *Hadrianople* by Iessure, but dared not enter *Hungary*, whither he dispatched *Bajazet Dandes Bassa* to *Uscopia*, while he diverted to *Maxastinum* designing upon *Albania*, and meditating a Truce with *Uladislaus*, which was accorded to; neverthelesse respecting more the utility then the faith of the agreement, he sent away two Bassa's, the one into *Valachia*, the other to besiege *Severinum*, the former was vanquished by that Vayvod, and the other by *Kinifius*, who also horribly slaughtered those ravenous pillaging *Bohemians*, whom he had appointed for the guard of the Confines against that Enemy. *Johannes Corvinus* likewise valiantly repulsed the *Turk* from *Jaycia*, but wearied with the refractory pride of the *Frangepanes*, and other Noblemen, resigned his Government of *Bosnia*, *Chroatia*, and *Dalmatia*, in whose place *Emericus Drencenus* was substituted by the King, who repressed the insolence of those Grandees, now seeking for protection from the *Turks*: which occasion being welcome to *Jacup Aga*, he presently made an Incursion into the limits of *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*, and carried away a great prey and spoil by the Confines of *Germany*, when *Drencenus* having reconciled *Frangepanes*, with a sufficient Army for number encountred him, but *Frangepanes* again revolting, the *Hungarians* were totally routed, and *Drencenus* himself taken Prisoner.

Bajazet dareth not enter Hungary.

His Bassa's defeated.

Drencenus defeated by Jacup Aga.

This losse as is usuall in such cases, was imputed to the sloth of the King by the Nobles, when their base covetousnesse was the onely cause of it; the Kings revenue being hardly able to maintain the expence of his Family as became the Dignity of a King, which poverty proceeded meerly from his honesty, and begat such a contempt of his Authority, that he could not make the Palatine desist from the seige of one of *Corvinus* his Castles, till the noble youth himself revenged the injury, and he was the rather thus slighted because of his ignorance in the *Hungarian* tongue, answering nothing but * *Well well* to what ever story.

* *Dobrze*
the same
with the
Russes.

In the mean while *Kinifus* repaired this late losse by an expedition with 10000. men into *Mysia*, where he took two Castles the one of them by the exemplary courage of a *Chrom* who alone maintained the rampire against the Enemy till his Fellows came to his assistance; as by another Irruption into *Servia*; having animated the King to a more vigorous prosecution of the War, and brought him upon that account to *Petri Varadin*; whence *Kinifi* with 14000 men, wasted and harrassed all the *Turky* Country as far as the Suburbs of *Synderovia*, with such a terrour that even *Constantinople* it self trembled for fear of his approach. This noble person survived not long after, being in reference to the present state of affairs another *Huniades*, dying also like him of a Feaver. He so abominated and resented the *Turkish* barbarities

Kinifus
successes.

His death.

barities that he always retaliated upon them in a severer manner of Torture and punishment. At last the King took courage by the good advice of his friends and Councillors, and by force of Arms reduced and tamed those Seditious Grandees of *Chroatia*, the chief of whom were *Peter* Arch-bishop of *Colocza*, and *Lawrence* Duke of *Syrmia*, in whose Countfy the Kings Ste-ward had been killed, this last he dispossessed of all his Castles, and imprisoned at *Buda*, newly before pardoned at the dyet there, by which means all those troubles were composed, and a three years Truce confirmed by *Selymus*, who had wrested the *Turkish* Empire from his father *Bajazet*, which added something more to the Kingdomes Welfare.

About this time dyed *John Corvinus*, (his Widdow intermarrying with *George* Marqueffe of *Brandenburgh*) followed by *Peter Gereb* the Palatine (in whose Place came *Emericus Perenyi*) and *Stephen* Vayvod of *Moldavia*, a person famous next *Matthias*, for his services against the *Turk* and *Tartars*; in whose room succeeded *Bogdanus*. At *Buda* a consult was managed by the Faction of *Zapoliannus* or *John Scepusius* the Vayvod, and the Eloquence of *Verbeczins* of forbidding the Crown to be ever conferred on Forraigners; as the *Siculi* rebelled the same time and killed the Collector of their dues to the King, but the Authors were severely punished by *Paulus Tomoreus*. Nor ever were the *Hungarians* more deceived then in this

Insurrections and Outrages in Hungary by the Clergy Souldiers.

Truce made with *Selymus*, relying whereon they became defencelesse, for on a sudden all the Country as far as the River *Dravus* where it joyns with the *Danow*, was laid wast and desolate: To second this Calamity the Countrey-men and *Boors* rebelled against the Nobility, and for the greater enforcement of their designs joyned themselves with the Forces raised by *Thomas* the Arch-bishop of *Strigonium*, against *Bajazet's* Invasion, at the instinct of the Pope, to keep the War out of *Italy* at the charge of *Hungary*. There being now upon the Peace again, no use for these religious Souldiers, they began to be burdensome to the Noblesse, and admitted of the Peasants as their Associates: by, and of, these no lesse then 70000 are reported to have been slain in the space of four moneths, by which the sanctity of these *Crossadomen* may be guessed at. At last *John* the Vayvod tamed this wicked Crew by intollerable Famine, and gave them the head of their Captain one *George Szekheli* (notable formerly for his Valour) for food and victual.

Uladislaus to make up a stricter League with the House of *Austria*, journeyed now to *Vienna*, where he had conference with *Sigismund* of *Poland*, and *Maximilian*, by whom, *Mary* his Neice by *Philip*, was betrothed to *Lewis*, *Uladislaus* his Son, and *Mary* his Daughter to *Charles* or *Ferdinand* with a Condition of succession in case of no Issue; against this contract and this last clause *Perinyi* objected and though lame

lame caused himself to be carried through the Streets of *Presburg*, where he noysed his Dis-
sent and refusal, and the Invalidity of the Match, as done without his (principally) and the Nobles Consent; but being won by the grant of the Office of Crown-keeper, just as he should have subscribed the Instrument, he Died. In the interim *John* the Vayvod elevated by his Successse against *Szekelehi*, besieged *Sarno* a Garrison of the *Turks*, but was so cowardly frightened that he fled and forsook his Great Guns, at the news of the approach of *Baly Beg*, neverthelesse by the Valour of *Michael Praxius* who sustained the Van of the Enemy, they were recovered. King *La-*
dislaus lived not long afterwards, fitter indeed of King
for ease and quiet, then the Rule of the stub-
born and Effrene *Hungarians*; but whether
out of Grief and vexation of mind, or the
Common course of Nature, is uncertain.

LEWIS his Son succeeded him, having
according to the late Agreement, Married
Mary the Sister of *Charles* the fifth, by their
Father *Philip* the first of *Spain*. In this Prince
all things, as his Birth, Succession, Beard, Wed-
lock, and Death, were præproperous and Ear-
ly. At the same time died *Maximilian*, to
whom, chiefly by the suffrage of *Frederick* of
Saxony, succeeded *Charles* the fifth, as did
Solyman just after the ratification of an eight
years Truce succeed his Father *Selymus*: Di-
vine Providence so ordering it that those two
K 4 great

The death
of King
Ladislaus.

Lewis suc-
ceeds his
Father La-
dislaus &
is the 29.
King.

great Potentates should Govern the World together, and restrain each other by a mutual dread of one anothers Power and Vertues.

Yet *Solyman* was so great an esteemer of his own Glory, and so unbounded in his Conceits of it, that he demanded of *Lewis* the purchase of a Peace with him at a certain Tribute, which being denied, he Invaded *Hungary*, and wrested *Moldavia*, and *Valachia* from that Dominion, together with the greatest part of *Sclavonia*. Nothing withstanding his Arms there but *Jaycia*, Defended by the signal Valour of *Peter Keglevitins*. These victorious proceedings caused *Lewis* to levy an Army of 60000.

Belgrade
taken by
Solyman.

Men; but his Exchequer not being sufficient to bear the Expence, they were as soon dissolved. In the mean while *Belgrade* (so often maintained against the *Turkish* power) was now gained by the Fortune of *Solyman*, and the Treachery of the Governours, who would not admit the succour and Assistance, brought by *Andrew Bathori*, into the Town. Hence the Conquerour having received a losse from *Stephen Bathori* the Palatine, who defeated *Pyrhus* Bassa, then wasting *Syrmia*, and contented with his former Success, dispatched a Chiaux with offers of Peace to the King; but his Youthful mind swayed by evil Counsel and corrupted with the luxury of *George Marquisse* of *Brandenburgh*, was debauched into that perfidious baseness, that he Commanded the Envoy to be privily put to Death at *Tata*, and for

The barbarous
perfidy of
Lewis

for the concealment of the murther, his body to be cast into the Fish-pond.

Solyman was then returned home to the Enterprize of *Rhodes*, and *Lewis* his Lieutenant had had some successes against the *Turks*, especially *Christopher Frangepanes* not onely repulled them from *Jaycia*, but beat them out of their Trenches and took their Camp; as *Tomori* defeated *Ferhates Begogli*, while *Seriverinum* was also reduced; but the Dissentions and Divisions that arose in *Hungary* among the Nobility for the Title of *Palatine*, between *Verbeczius*, *Zobins*, and their Party of the Mul-

titude against *Bathori* legally so Created; Besides that, the Reformed Religion now took footing in this Kingdome, although endeavour-
Divisions and Innovations about Religion in Hungary.

ed by fire to be suppressed, but maintained by *Prynus* in the County of *Bodrogh* and by *Nadanyi* at *Chrysus*; These concurrent mischeifs I say, brought *Solyman* back into *Hungary*, declaring his intention of revenge for the Death of his Messenger, which sudden appearance of his caused much dread and terrour, for that no present remedy could be thought on. Notwithstanding *Lewis*, without any Aid from abroad resolved to encounter him with an Army of twenty four thousand men, Commanded by the Arch-Bishop of *Colocza*, and *George Zapolianus*, although dissuaded by *John Scepusius* and *Frangepanes*, who would have had him withdrawn his person at least, which however would save the Kingdome, and to have staid till

Lewis his unadvised rashness.

The fatal
Battle of
Mohacz:
Lewis
killed.

till he had Collected the whole Force of his Kingdome; but such was his Heat and Temerity, and the like proud humour of the Nobility (though it proved their Common Destruction) the sign often of a great, but now of an unhappy Resolution, that an Engagement ensued at *Mohacz*, where the *Hungarians* were vanquished and put to a total rout. The King with his Prelates and Nobles (to whom it was ignominious to fly and to survive their Prince) being killed on the place.

Buda taken
by Solyman.

At the news of this overthrow *Buda* was abandoned, the Queen with her best moveables flying to *Presburg*, whence she retired to *Charles* the fifth, her Brother; who Deputed her to the Government of the Low Countreys, where she presided thirty years, and afterwards weary of the World (like him) betook herself to a Monastery, and was joyned with him in Death. *Solyman* entring *Buda*, abstained from the Usurpation of the Regality, guessing that a Kingdome so slightly gained, might as slightly be lost; but forbore not the plunder of the Countrey, as much as lyes betwixt the *Balaton Lake*, the *Danow*, and *Tybisus*, being miserably depopulated.

As to this Tragedy, and the Death of the King, there were many things that portended it; as that he was Born without any Skin, which was supplied by the Art of the Physicians. Besides a *Spectrum* appeared before the Gate of the Castle of *Buda* demanding Conference with

with the King, which being not much regarded, vanished without any presage. And now when as yet the safety of the Kingdome was not dispaired of, Civil Wars subserved Fate and helped on the general Ruine. The Supreme Power was unsociable, and Interest would not be joyned by the presentnesse of the danger. Armies were presently gathered, and as soon dismissed; Fortune not admitting two to the Supremacy, & while all men stood still at gaze, the Enemy took advantage to disperse them.

*Civil Wars
ensue this
Calamity.*



The Fourth BOOK.

VHile this Battel was fought at *Mohacz*, *John Zapolyai Scepusius* the Vayvod of *Transylvania*, stayed at *Szeged*, and Cajoling the remains of the Nobility, came to *Buda*, where he perswaded *Perenyi* the keeper of the Crown, to deliver it to him (con-
ferring upon him therefore the Praefecture of *Transylvania*) and thence speeded with them to *Alba Regalis*. A Convention being here held, *Verbeczius* opened the present state of Affairs in favour of *John*, who was by the Assembly accepted and stiled King, having passed

*John named King
by a Convention of the Hungarian Nobility at Alba Regalis.*

sed by *Ferdinand*; who as well by the favour and good will of many, as by the Marriage of *Ann* the Sister of *Lewis*, had a good Claim and Title to the Kingdome; wherefore *John* was advised to begin the War against him, but he following milder then safer Counsel, and the opinion of *Fraugepanes*, dismissed his Forces, hoping to gain the Kingdome by Largeesse and Bounty.

At the same, *Bathori* the Palatine, the perpetual Enemy of *John*, held a Convention at *Presburgh*, where he maintained the Title of *Ferdinand*, by whom *Perenyus* at the solicitation of *Thurzo*, and the Confirmation of his former Title was brought over, and the Crown with the other Royal Ensigns conveyed into his hands. Hereupon *Ferdinand* was Proclaimed and Inaugurated by *Paul Vardanus*, and Encouragement given by the *Hungarians* readinesse to assist him. By which means *John* being forced to withdraw, Convocated his faithfullest Friends to *Gubaczium*; but not judging it safest to rely upon them, fled to *Tockay*, intending to call the Janizaries to his Aid;

John beaten and dispossessed by Ferdinand.

but while that was in agitation, *Cacxianerus* and *Felsus* Discomfited his Captains with a most cruel slaughter neer the same Town, as others of his party were the second time vanquished at *Hernad* by the same Hand; where the Camp Royally stored fell into the Victors hands, so that *Tockay*, *Agria*, *Hatvanum*, and all places as far as *Buda* acknowledged *Ferdinand*;

Hungaria and Transylvania. 141

Ferdinand; which mutation of affairs made *John* betake himself to the Protection of *John* ^{John flies} *Tarnovius* the Castellain of *Cracovia*; at whose ^{for shelter} entertainment of him, *Sigismund* of *Poland* ^{into Po-} land. Connived, but by no means would assist him with Men and Money although his Brother in law, as Consciencious of that League which was between *Ferdinand* and himself. *Caczi-*
nerus carying in the mean time all places before him.

Nor was *Frangepanes*, *John's* firm Friend, much more prosperous in *Illyria*, although he made potent opposition and bestirred himselfe vigourously in his Cause, for being shot at the siege of *Varasdin*, which *Paul Caprarius* resolutely Defended, he there with grief expired, and left that Province without any further adoe, in the Possession of *Ferdinand*. These lamentable distractions gave occasion to the neighbouring Garrisons of the *Turks* to Invade the same Region and besiege *Jaycia*, which they reduced with many other places; the Proprietor whereof *Carlovitius*, the last of the *Torquati*, dying at *Meduevarium* greatly enriched the Family of the Noble *Serini*.

John thus turmoiled and stript of his King-^{John com-} dome, by the mediation of *Lascus* the Pala-^{plies with} tine of *Siradia* proffered to joyn Interest with ^{the Turks} the *Turk*, having used also the diligent endea-^{and joyns} vours of *Andrew Griti* Son of the Duke of *Venice*, for the accomplishment of this De-^{Interests.} sion; a person of a narrow Fortune, but vast hopes,

Solyman
undertakes
his Cause
and Quar-
rel.

Vienna
besieged
1529.

hopes, who between Flattery and Crafty diligence, had gained favour at the Port. At his instance *Solyman* (ambitious of Glory) by Conferring a Crown he had won, and obliging such an Interest to his Service, consented to the assertion of *John's* Quarrel, rather inclined thereto by the unreasonable peremptorynesse of *Hoberdanschus* a rash man, *Ferdinand's* Embassador, who demanded restitution of all places, even *Belgrade* it self; to which *Solyman* answered, that he would reply to this haughty Demand at the Walls of *Vienna*. *John* was neverthelesse not idle of himself, but having collected an Army, for the furniture of which he pawned his Jewels, appointed *Simon Athinensis* for his General, to whom adhered many Nobles. These Defeated *Liscanus* and *Revayus*, *Ferdinand's* Captains; while *John* progressing to *Lippa*, met the Grand Seignieur at *Mohacz*, who proceeded and came to *Buda*, yeilded unto him by the Treachery of the *Germans*. This City the *Turk* put into *Johns* possession, who now carried himself openly as King. *Strigonium* was next yeilded by *Varadannus* commended to *Johns* Clemency by some friends: And now all *Hungary* resounded with the noyse of these Victories as far as *Vienna*, whither *Solyman* was come and laid Formall siege thereunto; but by the Valour of *Philip* Count Palatine, and *Nicholas* Count of *Salms*, and the Policy of *Ibrahim Bassa*, who favoured the Christians, and therefore retarded the great Guns,

Hungaria and Transylvania. 143

Guns, He was forced to rise after a month, ^{The siege} with the losse of 80000 men; and thence (having ^{raised.} established *John* the Crown as it was carried up and down from its depository at *Vissgrade*, being taken with *Perenyus*, who by the Hostage of his Son (Mahumetanized after) was hardly set at liberty: *Solyman* departed home) when *Rogendorf* soon besieged *K. John* and *Gritti* in *Buda*, but they were at last relieved; *Solyman* also again returned into *Hungary* the next year and besieged *Guntzium*, but prevailed not against the Courage and resolution of the Governour: so that while he was engaged here, *Charles* the Emperour, and *Ferdinand*, with an Army of 130000 men, came to fight him; but he terrified with their approach, by two wayes, hastened back again, the same *Ibrahim* advising it for the destruction of one or both of the parties thus divided; but *Charles* glad to see him gone made no use of the advantage; *Solyman* left *Casnes* with 15000 Horse behind him to plunder the Confines of *Germany*, but *Frederick* Count Palatine, General of the *Ayds* of the Empire, met him, and put every man of them to the Sword.

After this inglorious Retreat, *K. John*, whether indeed a Christian, or awed by fear perceiving the Potency of *Ferdinand*, by *Lascus* besought his Peace, which was suspended by a present Truce. The Commissioners of the two Kings (to ascertain the Limits of their Dominions) met at *Strigonium*, which Town was sequestred.

Peace con- questred into the hands of the King of *Poland*,
cluded be- and *Frederick* of *Saxony*. This good work
twixt John took its desired effect, while new storms arose
 & *Ferdi-* in *Hungary* about establishing a person in the
 nand.

Gritti's
 Designs.

Solyman's
 terms of
 Peace.

place of the Palatine *Banfi* newly Deceased,
 which Dignity under the Title of Governour
 by the advice of *Lascus* to K. *John*, was con-
 ferred on *Gritti*, who with great Largeesses had
 scrved himself into the Esteem of the People;
 but was so hateful to the Nobles, and he Consci-
 ously obnoxious to them, that by several Arti-
 fices he made the cheif of them away. Where-
 upon he returned to *Constantinople* in hast, upon
 pretence of making way to a Peace there, where
 his practises and concealed reserved designs,
 peices of which he had brokenly imparted, ren-
 dred him suspect to *John* for his intimacy with
 the *Divan*. In the mean while *Solyman* incited
 by his Dreams to an Expedition against the *Per-*
sians, dispatcht away a *Chiaux* with the heads of
 the Peace, which were, *That Clement the Pope*
should be his Father; *Charles and Ferdinand his*
Brothers; *John shall stand to equal Conditions*,
Corone, Bala, and Patra, taken by the Valour
of Andrew Doria, shall be recompensed to Charles
by other places. But while the Emperour delay-
 ed to render those Towns, a most ignomini-
 ous Discomfiture of the *Coronenses* by *Cayra-*
dine the Turks Admirall, broke off the frustra-
 ted League; and so that agreement which might
 have been easily purchased, rose to the price of
 the ruine of *Hungary*.

Gritti

Griti was come back to *Transalpinia* by *Griti's* *Selistris* accompanied with 3000. Men, and *End.* every where proclaimed his Title of Governour, vapouring of his Vertues which from a private Person had raised him to a Prince, and that to make Peace betwixt Emperours, could be nothing less than a Divine and immortal action. As he passed the *Alps* at *Corona*, he was accosted by *Lascus* with additional forces out of *Podolia*, by whose assertion he was every where acknowledged as Governour. Invested with this force & Power he sent for *Cibacus*, who was one of those Nobles that had disallowed his Title, as vain and injurious while the K. was living; who being betrayed by his Servant (corrupted by one *Docius* an Instrument of *Griti's* by a silver Cup, the reward of his Treason, who told him there was no danger if he went) upon his arrival the same night, as he was fast asleep in his Tent, had his Head severed from his Body, and carried to *Griti* to feed and satisfy his most Bloody and scelerate Revenge. But Divine Justice was not far behind, for *Stephen Maylat*, and other Noblemen, within eight dayes raising an Army of Sixty thousand Men, pursued *Griti*, who conscious of his Vilanies and his Usurped rackt Authority, was upon the first news of their Arming fled to *Meggyesum*, where by the defection of the Townsmen, the *Turks* that were with him were all put to the Sword; his Agent *Docius* Executed by the Axe, and *Griti*

Cibacus
murdered
by him.

ti in his intended Escape taken by the *Valachi-ans*, and offered by them as a Victime to the Ghost of *Cibacus*.

A Rupture
between K.
John and
Ferdinand

King *John* being required by *Solyman* to Aid *Griti*, was nothing troubled when he heard of the news of this his Rivals Death; for *Griti's* Design and last intendment was his Substitution to the Crown of *Hungary*. He likewise for better security of the Peace, Imprisoned *Lafcus*, but put in mind of his former good Offices converted his restraint into Banishment. And here followed a Rupture between *John* and *Ferdinand*, *Leonard Cackei* delivering *Cassovia* in the Upper *Hungary* which was assigned to *Ferdinand*, to King *John*; to requite which losse, the German attempted *Trausylvania*; the *Szekeli*, the reliques of the old *Huns*, and the * *Szaszi*, a Colony of the *Saxons*, Seated in a Province of that Principality, being prone to Revolt from the *Hungarian*. But when the Governours *Nyari* and *Bansi* by their plundering of *Sacmar*, had discovered the Conspiracy, the Design came to nothing and *John* soon recovered that Town, with the losse of *Gothard Kunus* his fast Friend, and a Tame white Hart which (like *Sertorius*) he had always in his Company; the Death of whom made him so furiously revengeful, that he put all the Prisoners to the Sword: while *Felsius*, *Ferdinand's* General, successfullly proceeded, and threatned *Cassovia*; to secure which *John* dispatcht away *George Monachus*, *Peter Perv-*

*Siculi.

nes, and *Francis Debecus*, with equal power and Commission, whom *Felsius* by Delayses (which begat a Discord between the Captains as *Felsius the Emperours General's* is natural in Competitions) so necessitated, *successfe.* that forced to retire, he advantagiously set upon them, killing some and driving other some into the River *Tybisus*, and together surprized *Tokay*. That he gained not *Cassovia*, the Peace struck up at *Vaccia* was the onely hinderance, whereby both Kings were to hold what they then had in possession; the Issue of *John* to enjoy *Transylvania, Opulia, and Ratibor*; the League to be Offensive and Defensive, the one's Enemies to be the others, and so contrarily, and to be obliged in the prosecution of one anothers Designs; so that the Peace with the *Turk* was as good as broken, or not at all regarded.

John and Ferdinand Friends.

Hereupon *Ferdinand* to repress the incurursions of *Mahomet Bassa* of *Belgrade* (who had taken *Posegum, Boczo, and Beriszlone* in *Sclavonia*, and designing the Siege of *Cliffia*, had erected two Castles at *Salonas* for obstruction of relief) sent away *Peter Crusitius* into *Dalmatia*, and *Cackzianerus* to *Posega*. *Peter* was so fear stricken with *Amurath Verbosannus*, that many of his men dyed with meer apprehension of the danger: nor did *Cackzianerus* come off much more gloriously, being accompanied with *Lodowick Petri, Lodromius, Albert Slicus, Lodowick Rhatius, John Ungnadius, Bakitius*, and other Commanders, with

The lamentable Defeat of Cackzianerus and Lodromius

8000 Horse, and 16000 Foot, all which he led to Destruction. He was come as far as *Valpone*, and had laid Seige to *Essecum*, not aware that he was included betwixt *Posega* the Enemies Garrison, and the *Danow*, when *Mahomet*, *Amurath*, and *Cassonus*, guessing rightly that they were distressed for Victual, invented a new way of Victory without fighting. For when *Cackzianerus* perceived that neither the Governour of *Zagrabia*, nor the spoil of *Herman* Castle could afford a competence of victual, he resolved to retreat to *Valpone*, in which march the way being before laid, and passes made good against him, he was set upon by the *Turks*; *Bakitius* was killed in the Streights, others pined with hunger, were wholly conternated. *Cackzianerus*, *Pecri*, and *Unguadins*, as a most shameful example, first flying away; *Lodronius* onely stood bravely to it, and fought to the last man; the rest having no Commanders, either confused or pent up in narrow places, were slain or taken Prisoners, the Camp and the Kings great Guns falling likewise into the possession of the Enemy.

The noble
Valour of
Lodronius.

This unhappy Encounter and a designed Revolt thereupon stood *Cackzianerus* at the price of his Head; for with the same successe *Mahomet* and *Amurath*, took in *Dubicia*, *Jassencium*, and *Soboczia*, and brought a great dread upon both Kings, besides that *Solyman* exasperated against *Peter* the cruel and feral Vaivod of *Moldavia*, had at the same time by his arms

substi-

substituted his Brother *Stephen* in his place, *Peter* being fled to *Csikium* in *Transylvania*. Here upon *Ferdinand* and *John* joyned Forces, the *Germans* amounting to 50, and the *Hungarians* to 30 thousand men; at the news whereof, *Solyman* by Letters upbraided *John* with his perfidie, and Arms taken against him his Father, and so known a Benefactor; that he had aggravated his Defection by a War, and multiplied one wickedness by another; on the other side *John* partly by words, and partly by gifts, endeavoured to excuse the fact, conscious to himself also of the slaughter of *Griti*, although not yet charged to him. He pretended that he took Arms only to assist him his patron against *Peter*, who n he had besieged in *Csikium*, and to make good this particular d d upon the surrender send him Prisoner, to pacifie *Solyman*, to *Constantinople*.

Yet was not *Moldavia* thus settled, for *Stephen* being a like Tyrannical was destroyed by a Conspiracy, and one *Alexius* the Son of *Elias*, formerly Prince, was inducted in his place, but he out of Fear of the *Turks*, intending a revolt to *Ferdinand*, was driven out by *Peter*, now restored again by *Solyman* to his former Dignity, who being more sanguinous then before (punishing and torturing his innocent Subjects, preventionally by the direction of this Politique, that no wise Prince afflicts his People because they have, but because they should not offend) His savage Government

lasted not long, being succeeded therein by *Alexander*.

*New Trou-
bles be-
twixt both
Kings.* About the same time King *John* married *I-
sabel* Daughter of the King of *Poland*, but while he mancipated himself to the pleasures of her bed, *Stephen Maylat*, and *Balassi*, Go-
vernours of *Dacia*, quitted their Allegiance,

and revolted to *Ferdinand*, whom notwithstanding, by the sudden assistance of *Valentinus Tercock*, he so quickly reduced, that they seemed to be engaged in the Plot, and the defeat of it at the same instant. He dispossessed *Balassius* of several Castles, but at his supplication gave him his Life; for either revenge or oblivion follow punishment, and he that spares and is merciful, shews not only his Clemency, but confirms His Dominion: He besieged also

*The Death
of John.* *Forgarasse* a Castle of *Maylats*, but being taken with a pain in his head, and grown frantick therewith, at a Town called *Szar Sebeffum*, he died suddenly, having just before solemnized the Birth-day of his onely Son *John Sigismund*.

The civil War which had been laid by the intervention of Treaties, now by the death of one of the Treating parties broke out again; *Esfecius* and *Verbeczius* the Administrators, having recommended their Pupil to the Tutition and Guardianship of *Solyman*, brought forth a Banner, the Staff of Honour, and Scymitar, the Ensignes of his Investiture in the Kingdome, when they were indeed the Badges of

*Solyman
invited to
be Guardi-
an to his
Son.*

of Slavery, and so counted and derided by other men. As to *Ferdinand*, he now thought it reasonable, while yet the Peace was observed, by his Ambassadors and Heraulds to try the mind of the *Turk* and the *Queen*, willing rather to reduce the Kingdom by fair means, than by blood-shed and War. But understanding that *Lascus* his Orator with *Solyman*, was by him Imprisoned, and nothing to be effected there, and that the Count of *Salm*s was merely delayed by *Isabel* the *Queen*, he proceeded to open Hostility; *Leonard Felsius* his General reducing *Vissegrade*, *Vaccia*, and *Pesth*; but his attempt upon *Buda* (the discord arisen between his *Germans* and *Hungarians*, and their private Conferences with their Country-men) unluckily disappoynted. More effectual was the Eloquence of *Perenys*, who being brought over to *Ferdinand's* side by *Szegessus* his Ambassador at the Wedding of King *John*, where he set forth the Power and Fortune of *Charles* the Emperour, now carried with him *Alba Regalis* to the *German* party.

*Ferdinand's
Intrigues.*

Nor was the *Turk* lesse active and stirring, *Mahomet*, *Amurath*, and *Usref*, coming in the depth of Winter to the Assistance of *George Monachus* (who from the King's Fire-maker or Feweller, was advanced to the highest Dignities) and *Peter Petroviti*s (assigned Guardians by the Testament of *John* to his Son *Sigismund*) and presently attacked *Pesth*; but by the Valour of *Fotiscus* and *Speciacassius*,

Buda be-
sieged by
Rogen-
dorf.

Defeated
there.

whose vigorous Salleys the *Turkish* Camp could not endure, they were repelled with great Loss. This so encouraged *Ferdinand* that *Rogendorf* was sent to besiege *Buda*, which *Monachus* and his adherents had re-fortified and made good the Walls and Bulwarks with needful reparations, and now Counterminded the besiegers, when *Thomas Bornemisz*, the Provost of the Town, and *Peter Palcianus* proffered to deliver it to *Revayus*, the time and place appointed, none but *Hungarians* for the better concealing the Designe to be engaged in it. All things thus fairly laid, and the General cocksure of the Town, Fortune shewed him what presumption and mistrust can do in the juncture of the greatest Military Affairs: For he diffident of the *Hungarians*, and relying upon the constancy of the *Germans*, at the hour and place agreed on, clapt them into the City, who being betrayed by their Tongue, were fallen upon by those who would have been their friends in Peace; & so numbers of them slain, and the rest repulsed. Nor did their ill fortune stay here, for *Mahomet* and *Ullumas* Bassa of *Eosnia*, after a Naval Encounter, while he loytered before *Buda*, landed upon him and over-threw his Army, when *Speciaccassius* from *Pesth* fell upon the Victors, and abated the dishonour of the Day by a like slaughter and terrour brought upon the Enemy, but yet so that the fame of *Solyman* arrogated to it self the Victory; for that *Rogendorf* wounded
with

with a Pole and flying for fear, died with grief and heartlesse; his Fleet made shift to escape, but his Land Forces were wholly lost.

Solyman was now in person again in *Hungary*, & as a token of his affection to the young King, presented his Mother with a *Babylonish* Garment, and Jewells of inestimable value, as he did her Son with Horses richly Trapped, desiring him to be brought into his Camp; which request was observed as a Command: whither being come, *Valentinus Tercock* one of his prime Councillors, a man of a various and inconstant mind, was secured; the Child and the rest of his retinue was returned to his Mother. *Verbeczius* Authour of this Counsel of *Solyman's* Protection, survived not long after, but troubled in Conscience with the evil thereof, gave notable proof of his hearty repentance. In conclusion, *Solyman* by an Instrument conferred *Transylvania*, *Lippa*, and *Temeswar*, to the Queen and his Pupil; when he swore by God, *Mahomet*, his own Head and Sword, that he would render *Buda* to the Young Prince; in which City he now placed *Solyman Bassa* for Governour in his own Right and Title.

Solyman
in person
again in
Hungary.

Caresses
the Q. and
her Son.

The Queen guided by the necessity of the Times, or afraid to dispute the business, accepted of the Conditions and quitted *Buda*, ever since remaining in the *Turkish* power, as the Metropolis of what they hold in *Hungary*, where *Solyman* gave Audience to the Counts of *Salms*, & *Herbensteyn*, *Ferdinand's* Ambassadors,

Buda put
into the
Turks's
possession.

Solyman's
insolent De-
mands to
Ferdinand

sadors, of whom he insolently demanded, that their Master should presently yeild *Hungary* to him as his Benefactour, and pay him a Tribute for *Austria*. It was bootlesse to make any reply to such a formidable Neighbour, for that the *Hungarians* being deceived with this ostentation and Shew of their King, and by their own means disabled from resistance, were not to be considered or relyed upon. The Policy of *Solyman* being herein agreeable to that of other Potentates; who to dissolve the present State, pretend the Interest of the natural and rightful Princes, not that they should Govern or have any Authority; but themselves having once gained the People by such Arts, make not nice to retain them in subjection by the extremest rigour and Violence, as having a pretended good Right by their former voluntary Compliance and addresse to their auxiliary Arms.

Aids offer-
ed Ferdi-
nand.

The losse of *Buda* put all *Germany* into a Trepidation as apprehending the vicinity of the danger. At *Spire* and *Ratisbone*, two Aids were readily decreed; *Maurice* the young Duke of *Saxony*, offering his Service with some voluntier Troops at his own Charge and raising: *Perenys* had got together Fifteen thousand *Hungarians*; and *Paul* the third, sent Three thousand Men under the Command of *Medigius* afterward Pope *Pius* the fifth, and *Alexander Vitellius*. Nor were *Ferdinand's* Forces of his own levying fewer in number;

Joachim

Joachim of *Brandenburg* being Constituted *Generalissimo*. This was in the Year of our Lord 1542. when *Solyman* by his Generals *Ulumas*, *Amurath* and others, timely opposed his Arms. *Pesth* was the first place of Encounter, which *Vitellius*, & *Sforza Palavicinus* having besieged by a Stratagem of a sudden flight thence, the *Turks* were brought by the ambuscadoes of *Perenyus*, into an inclosure. Here the *Turks* desperation show'd its victorious Effect, though repressed by *Maurice*, and the Courage of Count *Nicholas Serini's* Men. *Pesth* was hereupon reattempted, & upon the point of Surrender when the *Germans* failed *Vitellius*; and through the ill Conduct, or faint-heartedness of *Joachim* were upon their retreat and departure. *Perenyus* was at the same time secured in *Neustria*, as well for his present ambition upon the Crown, as his former designs of revolting to the Enemy.

This Enterprize upon *Pesth*, *Solyman* vowed to revenge; to gratifie which, his Chief Commanders resolutely took in several Towns, and among other Prisoners upon Surrender, at the delivery of *Nana*, *Moreus* the great Bandit, who to save his life renounced his Religion. Other places, particularly *Valpone*, bravely Defended by *Michael Archius* against his said Generals, he in person reduced, as he did also *Quinque Ecclesie* or 5 *Kerchen*, *Socklosia*, and *Strigonium*; although such was the presumptuous Confidence of *Lascannus*, and *Salamanca* Strigoni-
um taken.

*Solyman's
Successes.*

two *Spaniards*, the Governours thereof, that they defied the joynt Force of both Emperours Armies, if engaged against the Town; but their brag and vapour was well recompensed by *Solyman*, who kept his word of quarter for Life, no more than they did their duty and Courage. *Tata* was next taken, and *Alba Regalis*, a very Defensible place, as standing in a Morasse, and sacred for the Sepultures of the Kings of *Hungary*, which should have spirited the Garrison; but by the Death of *Varrocus* the Governour and the firing of the Suburbs, which against his advice were left standing to the Enemies advantage, it came by storm & the pressing of the *Turks* upon the Christians flying out of the said Suburbs into the City, into his hands: Most of the Souldiers escaped over the Bogs; to the Burghers he shewed himself a fair and benign Conquerour; while *Ferdinand* was employed among the *Marcomanni* in raising of new Levies, a too late remedy to the bad estate of his Affairs.

*Visigra-
de*
taken.

And as if this had been the destined period of the Kingdome, *Mahomet Jahiogli* the *Bassa* of *Buda*, and *Ussan* of *Strigonium*, having distressed *Visigra-
de* for want of water, took in that town with many other places. which tired out with the Calamity of the War, received the *Turkish* Yoke, as did several places in *Illyria* from *Ulamas* enforced by the same *Bassa*, and the rather for that *Ferdinand* had displaced *Peter Keglevitius* the Governour. In whose
room

room Count *Serini* was deputed as *Bildensteyn* for *Styria*, both of whom at the Plain of *Selnicia* mee:ing with the Van of the *Turks*, had terms of a Truce offered them, and agreed; but *Ulmus* coming in the very Juncture, the Enemy took heart and treacherously Engaged them. *Serini* fled to *Conscha*, *Bildensteyn* in danger of drowning in his flight, was preserved by the Gallantry and Valour of *Stephen Balletitius*. This Loss was recompensed by the Defeat of the Garrison Forces of *Strigonium*, under *Cusates* and *Nassff* their Colonels, who having taken *Leva* (the Castle being yet notably maintained by *Melchior Balassi*) in the arrogance of their Victory were set upon by *Nyari* and put to the slaughter, a number of Captives being thereby also redeemed out of their hands.

Count *Serini* defeated by *Ulmus*.

Yet by this never so unequal Ballance of affairs, did *Ferdinand* obtain a Peace of *Solyman*, being intent upon a more unjust design, byassed thereto by the Court of *Rome*: For he was now Famous for the *Smalchaldick* war, which he managed with great renown to his Vertues, by which he highly obliged those persons that suffered by the Council of *Trent's* peremptory Decrees, and had no open or avowed patron, but *Maurice* the Elector of *Saxony*. That War ended, *Ferdinand* held an Assembly of the States at *Tyrnaw*, memorable for no other thing then the prosecution of two Noble Out-lawes, who had licensed to them-

A Peace procured by *Ferdinand*.

themselves a power and Authority of Mischief by fortifying of Advantagious places; their Names were *Matthias Baso*, who was taken at *Muranum* by the Count of *Salms* (who built the Fortresse of *Szolnoc*) and beheaded, and *Balassi* his Son in law, who escaped into *Transylvania*.

George
Monachus
his designs

And thither the next story leads us, for *George Monachus*, the raised Favourite of K. *John* perceiving how inconsiderable the Queens and her Sons Interest was like to prove in that pent and precarious Principality, had privily ingratiated himself with *Ferdinand*, renouncing his Master to the Count of *Salms*, and abjuring the *Turk* before *Andrew Bathori* at *Opulna*, a greater Infidel & more perfidious himself.

The Queen and *Petrovitius* his Colleague were not ignorant of these his practises, but could not remedy them; she therefore designed a Journey into *Poland*, which *George* put by; but hasty of his Enterprize, seized the Treasury and plundered it, and forced away the Queen from *Cibinium*, having Colloqued the *Siculi* and *Saxons* to be of his party. To the Nobles oposing themselves against this upstart, as a person of a most sordid Extraction, *Mahomet Bassa* joyned his Troops; but he and his Confederates were soon vanquished, and *George* thereby made Paramount in the Government, when by a temporary Peace he settled all things in *Statu quo*; but diffiding and conscious of his demerits towards his Popul Prince, made an

an Agreement with *Ferdinand*, who thereby drew a War upon himself, greater than the advantage of his present Acquitt.

George was hereupon presently assisted by *Joh. Isabel the Baptista Castaldus*. Famous in the German war; *Q. resigns her right and Interest.* *Bathori* the future *Vaivod*, *Sirotinus*, and *Nadasdi*, and took in *Alba*, but restored the *Q.* her Treasure and rich movables, whom *Szasz Sebeffius* advised to quit the Crown and *Transylvania*, and to accept of *Opulia* and an Hundred thousand Guilders in name of a dower; which the Queen not daring to refuse, neither having command of her Person, her mind, or her Kingdome, consented to; and so the Regal Ensigns were by her delivered to *Castaldus*, while *Petrovitius* yielded *Temeswar*, *Lippa*, and other Towns, to the same prevailing Enemy.

Solyman enraged at these proceedings, imprisoned *Ferdinands* Ambassadour at *Constantinople*, and sent away an Army under *Mahomet*, *Beglerbeg* of *Romania*, *Ulanas*, *Achomet* and *Cassonus* into *Transylvania*, with orders to reinstate the Queen and her Son, but under colour of their assistance to reduce the Kingdome and that Province to his own obedience, who without any considerable opposition took in most of the Towns between *Temesus* and *Marusius*, while *George* and *Castaldus* with other Commanders, kept their posts about *Varadin* and those parts, although not inferiour to the enemy, by which means *Lippa* through the incon-

The fatal
End of
George.

inconstancy of the Citizens, came into the Turkish possession, *Ulmus* being placed Governour there : *Temeswar* was likewise attempted but valiantly defended, for that *George* beleiged *Lippa*, and St. *Demetrius* day was at hand, beyond which usually the Janizaries will not continue in the feild. At *Lippa* a Cardinals hat procured by *Ferdinand* was presented to *George* ; who by distressing *Ulmus* for Provision, and repressing his Salleys, had brought him to a Surrender, upon terms of free departure, which *Castaldus* dissented from, grudging that *George* should arrogate the supreme Command to himself : Nevertheless *Ulmus* having had some private conference with *George* was dismiss'd with those terms, whom *Balassi* and *Horvar* contrary to Articles set upon in his way, but so ineffectually that *Ulmus* made shift to bring his broken forces to *Adrianople* to the provocation of *Solyman*, whom *George* would by no means have so incensed : and hence *Castaldus* weary of a competitor took occasion to inject suspicions into the head of *Ferdinand*, that *George* held intelligence with the *Turk*, for which reason it was concluded between them that he should be removed. To effect which, *Sforza Palavicinus*, *Andreas Lopez*, *Marcus Ferrarus*, with other Spaniards were appointed, *Marcus* in the morning twilight, (as *George* quartered at *Alwinz* where he was underwriting some Petitions of his Souldiers) rushing into his Chamber, ran him

him through, when *Sforza* with ten others seconded that wound, and with the points and edges of their swords made an end of him, crying upon the name of Christ: a deserved end for the betrayer and deserter of his Prince and Pupill, from whose Father he had received such benefits, although the Assassins themselves came after to very untimely ends. Pope *Julius* heard this Fact with very great indignation, although palliated with his defection, &c. nor would admit of those excuses, nor be pacified with bribes, made and issued from that estate which *George* had left, and of which the Assassins were possessed.

The *Turk* being in a readinesse for a War, *Michael Toth* imparted a design upon *Segedine* to *Castaldus*, who warned all the Governours thereabouts to be assistant to the Enterprize, which succeeded with good effect, the Town being taken, and the Castle standing upon its last defence by the resolution of *Hederbeg* the Governour, when the *Hayducks* drunk with the excellent Wines of *Syrmia* and *Batonya* with which the Town abounded, were in their drunkenness surprized by notice given to *Haly Bassa* of *Buda*, by a Pidgeon sent from *Heder*, and all the *Heyducks* put to the Sword, the Chief Commanders who did all they could to prevent that excess (among whom was *Aldana* Governour of *Lippa*, and *Berezus*) hereby escaping, in lieu of whom the *Turks* light upon another party under *Nagy* and *Tercock*, igno-

The attempt of the Hungarians upon Segedine.

1553.

rant of what had happened, and captivated them all, as they further enlarged this successe by the taking of *Vesprimium*, delivered by *Michael* *um* yeilded *Ferreus* (the chief Governour *Peteone* being excluded by him) after a mutiny of the Garrison caused by his covetousnesse.

Their further
succes-
ses.

At the same time *Elias* (Son of *Peter*) *Vayvod* of *Moldavia* by these *Alps*, invaded *Hungary*, and falling into the richest and luxuriant parts of the Country, was packing up a very great spoil, when *Bansius* and other Noblemen surprized him, and stripped him of his booty. But a greater danger was feared from *Achomet*, who took *Temeswar*, *Lozoncius* after a forward defence, by the discord of the *Germans*, being forced to yeild it upon terms, which in remembrance of that perfidy used towards *Ulmus* were not at all regarded, and the Garrison put to the Sword. Twenty several other places were either taken or yeilded, which had been formerly in their possession, and all the tract of ground between *Temesus* and *Chrysus Niger*, reduced to their obedience. *Lippa* also, although *Aldana* the Governour had boasted of the strength of the place, and his own resolution, was out of fear fired by himself, for which he had lost his head, but for the intercession of *Mary* the Empreffe. *Dregeium* was also taken, though so nobly defended by *Sondius*, that they gave his dead body most honourable Sepulchre. Not to mention many other places, among the rest *Salgon*, by a stratagem of a great Log from the

the next hill, which the Garrison were made believe for a great Gun, so that it was with the *Turks* the same thing to come and to Conquer.

At length *Erasmus Theusselus* and *Sforza Pallavicinus* newly returned out of *Italy* with 10000. men, opposed themselves to this Tor-
 rent, but by their hastinesse and impatience in not staying for the Nobility at *Fileek*, and all the Elements conspiring their Ruin (their Powder and Ammunition being blown up at *Palastus*) they were beaten out of their Camp, and both Generalls taken prisoners, *Theusselus* denying himself was sowed in a sack and drowned afterwards in the *Thracian Bosphorus*, and *Sforza* ransomed with 15000. Crowns, the other captives being set at so cheap a rate, that a *German* was sold for a Peck of Barley. *Szolnock* was next attacked by *Haly* and *Achomet*, and notwithstanding either the promises or Threats of *Laurentius Nyari* delivered to them by the faint hearted Garrison. Thence the Enemy with a hundred and twenty five Thousand men came before *Agria*, wherein were Governours *Dobo* and *Neskeyus*, who had in vain implored aid and supplies from the Emperour, assisted by some Noblemen and 2000. Souldiers. It was a sharp and daring Seige of both sides, the Defendants in a bravery opening the *Bolikian* Gate and there after a fierce encounter slaying 3000. *Turks*, which courage of theirs so disheartned *Achomet* that having lost 12000. great shot against the Town he broke up from before it, *Duke Maurice*

Theusselus and *Pallavicinus* defeated.

Agria nobly defended by *Dobo* and *Neskeyus*.

Ferdinands General having spent a whole summer in his Station near *Raab*, without any thing of moment effected against the Enemy. The Messengers of this success at *Agria* were richly rewarded, and *Dobo* made Prefect of *Transylvania*, *Nekessius* by an untimely and ungratefull accident was killed in a rustick Tumult by an Axe.

1555.

Count Serini his
Successes.

Ferdinand notwithstanding more afraid of fortune then desirous of Conquest, preferred Peace, to which purpose he commissioned *Antony Veranczius*, and *Francis Zayus* to the Port, by whose means *Malvezius* the former Ambassador was set at liberty, but he survived it not long, dying in his journey back again thither with a new Commission. In his place *Augerius Gisleinius Busbequius* was substituted, but nothing more then a truce of six months could be obtained. The War being therefore continued, it was the good fortune as the valour of Count *Nicholas Serinus* (*Zrynyi* by the *Hungarians*) to defeat *Uumas* and *Amurath* of *Clissa* by *Toploczia*, who bearing up from this discomfiture plundered and spoiled several Towns at their retreat; while *Hameza* the Governour of *Sczeserinum* by a surprize gained *Filek*.

Busbequius was now returned *re infecta* from *Constantinople*, without that *Ferdinand* would relinquish *Transylvania*; and *Alys a Chianx* being sent to *Bathori* the *Vayvod*, commanded him to expell the *Germans*, a new Prince of *Hungary* to be chosen, or the Queen restored;

to which demands *Bathori* by the connivence of *Castaldus* answered by the promise of a Tribute in the name of the States, but for their wresting places out of the hands of those that had them in possession it was not in their power. Hereupon *Aly Bassa* formerly Governour of *Buda*, but now prime Vizier, beieiged *Sigeth* most nobly even to admiration defended by *Scansius*, and preserved by a diversion given the Enemy by the Palatine *Nadasdi* who beieiged some Towns of the Enemy which *Toygon* of *Buda* had taken from the *Heyducks*, Enemies to both parties.

Aly thus necessitated to rise from *Zigeth* ^{*Aly the Bassa of Buda De-*} passed the *Rinnia* and came to meet *Nadasdi* ^{*feated.*} but by the valour of *Serini* and *Polbaylerus* and the Auxiliary's of *Telekessius* and *Ruberius*, and which is the main, the prudence and conduct of the Generall, he was totally routed: when the Palatine suspecting reinforcement of the Enemy or contenting himself with the rescue of *Zigeth*, returned to *Chorgond*, where he joyned his forces with young *Ferdinand*, who had obtained leave of his Father to make Tryall of his first Arms in this War. The same hereof bred so great terrour among the *Turks*, it being also rumoured that the Christians overspread the whole plain, that *Aly Bassa* was preparing for a flight, having with all earnestnesse summoned *Mahomet* the *Beglerbeg* of *Romania* to his assistance, but when upon *Nadasdi's* retreat, it was conceived that he fled, *Aly* returned to his

1556.

Seige of *Zigeth*, but with worse fortune; losing 10 Thousand men in the Trenches, the fruit of his vain contempt of the Christians. His departure young *Ferdinand* by the advice of *Nadasdi* suffered without any molestation, employing his Army to the reduction of *Corone*, and afterwards burnt down *Graco-galla*, *St. Martins* and many other places, in which the avarice of the *Germans* was so prodigious, that they searched the very entrails of their Enemy's for Gold, which they supposed they might have swallowed.

Dissentions
in Trans-
ylvania
between
the Gover-
nours.

But affairs went not on so prosperously in *Transylvania*, by reason of the misunderstanding between *Dobo* and *Kendius* the Governours thereof, (for *Castaldus* either foreseeing the mischief or being called away by *Charles* the first had quitted that Command) *Dobo* was constant to the King, *Kendi* inclined to *Isabel* and out of that respect and fear of the *Turks* power alwayes impending, with a great party publickly rebelled, and called in the Queen (who pretended to be unsatisfied of her agreement made with *Ferdinand*) out of *Poland*, as he did likewise move *Solyman* for assistance who, commanded *Cassonus* and the Vayvod of *Moldavia* to that service; but such was the diligence of *Dobo* and his Partisans *Tahy* and *Zaberdini* that the Confederates were glad to sue for a 15. dayes truce at the expiration whereof upon pardon they rendred themselves: but their Inconstancy upon the next advantage, under new pretences

pretences engaged them in the same designs; for upon the departure of the Imperial forces, *Kendi* and *Balassi* fall in the Queen, and now their businesse was ripe for Execution: for *Huztum* was at last yielded to *Andrew Bathory*, as *Vladimir* at the Command of *Ferdinand*, being wearied out with these Troubles, with *Tuckay* by the revolt of *Frantiss Nemeth* to *Isabel*, were likewise delivered; And now the rebellion was so far spread, that it was high time for *Ferdinand* to apply some excellent hand to the Government, but the persons he named to it, proved very insufficient by their personall evils. During this dispute it proved *Dobo's* hard fortune, when things were past remedy, to be seized (at such time as he had news of his brothers captivity by the *Turks*, as calamity seldom comes alone) by *Perenyi*, with whom he had a controversy about the Dignity of the Crown keeper, in which restraint he was hardly used, to a very just but most envious imputation upon the faith of *Isabel*, who had engaged for his Liberty. These losses were a little alleviated by the good conduct of *Emerika Telekessius* deputed in the place of *Puchamus* the former Governour, who reduced many places, and maintained others against *Isabel* standing near the *Tibiscus*, but all was to no other effect then by those strugglings to strengthen the common Enemy against their Country.

For though the Enemies Effort in this juncture was distant as far as *Illyria*, yet had

The Empe-
rours los-
ses in
Transyl-
vania.

1560.

it the better and facile execution, and although revenged at last by *Erdadius* the Successour of *Serini* to the Government; yet did it not any whit allay those Feuds at home, whereby *Tata* was gained by *Flaviana* by stratagem, and *Komora*, and *Austria* exposed to their Armes. The Princes of *Germany* were therefore prayed to assist *Ferdinand*, who agreed to a double aid, the levying of Forty eight thousand Men, who by the *Turks* cunning mention of a Peace presently to be concluded, squandred away a whole Summers time in their Quarters, at *Raab* to the great burden of those whom they came to relieve, and did nothing worthy the noise of the very preparations.

The
Queens
admini-
stration in
Transyl-
vania.

Transylvania altogether as unhappy, now groaned under the oppression of its own Princess. *Robecus* her great Friend and Councilor was now delegated to *Solyman* at *Constantinople*, by whom he was favourably received, and honoured with the Title of Governour; and the *Moldavian*, and *Kalachian Kaywols* subjected to him; by which his Power became suspect to the Queen, as upon this account also, for that *Petrovitius* and others, would have the young Prince conveyed to *Varadin* an University (*Cambray* the French Ambassador urging the motion) for that it would be dangerous to breed him to the Distaff, lest Effeminacy and Luxury should corrupt his manners. Hereupon the Queen troubled, consulted with *Nisotinus* a *Polonian*, to put the Noble men to death,

death, which was agreed on: *Petrovitius* escaped a violent (by hastning to a sudden and natural) end, having named the Queen and her Son, his Heirs. But *Bebecus*, *Francis*, and *Antonius Kandy*, who had stickled so much for her Interest and party, payed for their fondness with the losse of their lives, their Executioners being prepared by *Balassius*, who for this Service was invested with the Supreme Power of the Army; so sad and Calamitous was the face and State of this Principality.

Soon after died *Isabel*, & *Joh. Sigism.* her Son endeavoured the procuring of a Peace; but his Ambassadors taunting oration, wherein they said that the King of Hungary, meaning *Joh.*, desired but the Bounds of the River *Tibiscus*, (denoting no more then *Transylvania*) frustrated that impertinent solicitation; and in the mean while *Balassius* (whom divers Encounters had received some bruises from *Totlakassius*, and had incurred the hatred of *Transylvania*) with the money received for the payment of the Army, ran away to *Cesar*; bringing over with him *Sagmar*, *Rivulimus*, and other Towns; with the person and Interests of *Nicholas Bathori*. *Joh.* made Complaints of this to the Port, that Peace was pretended while War was prosecuted; but by the Sagacity and diligence of *Busbequius* his Addresse and Intrigues was dismissed without remedy. Not to mention the War in *Moldavia* betwixt *Jacob Heraclides*, *Alexander*, *Visnovecsum*, and *Thomsa*, Competitors

She puts
sundry No-
blemen of
her party
to death

The Death
of *Q. Ma-*
bel

petitors for that Mayvodship, wherein both *John* and *Ferdinand*, and *Solyman* were Concerned, for that it would be too large a Digression.

The Affairs of *John* grew worse and worse, for that *Solyman* had consented to an Eight years Truce, after almost as many years sollicitation. *Stephen Bathori* yet stuck firm to his part, with *Francis Nemeti*, who now joyntly Besieged *Hadad*, the Town belonging to one *Suljocau*, a Nobleman designing the part of *Ferdinand*; *Zajus* and *Balassi* came to the relief of it, when *Bathori* advised against any Encounter; but *Nemeti* disdaining the name of a Coward would needs persuade him, though to the loss of the whole Army, 24 Great Guns, with a Camp excellently stored, and fifty three Ensigns, being taken from the *Transylvanians*. The subjects whereof awaiting the Event of this Battel took advice of Fortune. The whole Province was now in trepidation, and their security designed in *Poland*, whither *John Sigismund* was upon his departure, had not *Christopher Bathori* comforted him with the hopes of the *Turke* Assistance, by whom he might one day gain *Hungary* attored. Accordingly *Ibrahim* Bassa of *Buda*, and *Matthiasius* of *Temeswar*, came with Forces and freed *Nemeti* from the siege, but not from the fire which the South Wind blew crosse the water to the other part of the Town. At the same time *Zajus* having carried away all the

John Sigismund
crossed in
Transylv-
vania.

spoil

Spoil and what was worth any thing set fire to *Zacmar* which nevertheless defended it self against the *Turks* by the obstinacy of *Balassi* shut up therein; whose Brother *John* coming to his releif with a Thousand Men, *Hasanes Beg*, so suddenly routed, as putting his hopes of carrying the Town in this Exploit, that of the one side it would have been judged there were no other than Beasts, as on the other side none but Men. Not to passe by the Insolence of *Arslanes* Governour of *Posega* in *Illyria* for the *Turks*, who having plundered all about *Mono-*
xlone, had now pitch'd his silk and Golden Tents under the soft murmur of the Confluents, & as if the Enemy were to be Vanquished by his pleasures, was now diverting himself in all manner of Luxury, when *Serini* and *Tahr* fell upon him, and without any difficulty took his Tent furnished rather for Entertainment than Fight, and divided it among their Souldiers,

Arslanes
 defeated by
 Count *Se-*
rini.

So that this civil Conflagration, and the intermedling of the *Turks*; had already ruined the People; in the Fields was vastitude, in the Camp want and penury, and the minds of men by their habitude to War, brutalized and transformed into Savage Principles. A Peace therefore as the only and last remedy to this perishing State, was procured by *Busbequius*, at the rate of the yearly Tribute of Thirty thousand pound: while *Ferdinand* caused his Son *Maximilian* to be Crowned King of *Bohe-*
mia, and Elected Emperour, to confirm that
 Dignity

The calamitous condition of
Transyl-
vania and
Hungary.

1562.

The death
of Ferdi-
nand.

Maximili-
an succeeds
in the King-
dome to his
Father
Ferdinand

Dignity in his Family, as he did of *Hungary* likewise; the vanity of which Solemnity *Ibrahim Solymans* Ambassador beheld and derided, as a Prince Vassaliz'd and engaged to his Master and deprived of so much of his Dominions, although the Pomp was no way equal to the former Triumphs on that occasion. At this Inauguration the *Hungarians* were highly discontented that a Palatine was not first Created according to Custome, and that the *Germans* were not dismissed out of the Kingdome; but in vain as was also the near Conclusion of a Peace by the Embassy of *Stephen Bathori* from *John* to *Ferdinand*, the young man being perswaded by bad Council, to continue the War in *Transylvania*, the issue whereof was very unprosperous. And now died *Ferdinand* of a Consumptive Feaver. A Prince of a very singular Modesty, Justice, and tenderneffe, having rescinded all the Edicts of *Charles* the fifth, against the Protestants, and decreed to them Liberty of Conscience. His unhappinesse in war was rather imputable to the vast Power of his Enemies and the inconstancy of his own Subjects, than his own insufficiencies, the lesse observable, from the vertues and Imperial Endowments of his Son and Successour *Maximilian* in his Kingdomes and the *German* Empire, which he adorned with his Justice and constant renour of life as much as any of his Predecessors in that Dignity.

Nor was he lesse studious of the Peace and Tran-

Tranquility of his Realms, agreeing to the continuation of it at the instance of *Sabianus* the Envoy of *Solyman* intent upon another War; but *John* disturbed this serenity by his Arms in *Transylvania*, *Stephen Bathori* alluring the *Zacmarians* to his side, while he himself recovered *Hadad*, *Bathor*, and *St. Martin* and forced other places to Condition for a Truce of sixty dayes, as *Zayus* and *Balassius* being too weak to encounter him were multering at *Cassovia*, where they had been surprized and Supprest by *John*, but for a storm of rain which hindred any possibility of marching, and sunk his Carriages.

Maximilian being informed of his Power, dispatcht away *Lazrus Suendius* and *Andrew Bathori* to oppose him, Valuing the Reputation of his first Enterprize as of great moment to his future Actions: And at the same time

1564.

Maximilian's Successes in Transylvania.

1565.

sent Ambassadors with presents to *Solyman*. *Suendius* by the advantage of the Ice, took *Toack* surrounded like a *Peninsula*, by the Confluence of the *Tybisus* and *Bedrogh*; *Sacmar* submitted it self as *Erdædium* yeilded; the like did *Szerenczinum*, and *Rivulinum* to *Balassius*, for that no releif was to be had from the *Turks*, *Solyman* being engaged by Sea at the Siege of *Malta*, with a Fleet of 205 Sail. In fine by the humble Instances of *Bathori Somlianus* and *Nisovius*, *Suendius*, was intreated to a Peace, but with very hard Conditions. *John* to content himself with the County of *Bihor*, and to quit his pretences to the Regal Title, and

to

A Peace
concluded
between
John and
Maximili-
an.

to yeild *Munkacksum* and *Marmorissa*. In *Sclavonia*, *Mustapha* the Bassa of *Bosnia*, having taken *Crapa* in sight, and to the ignominy of *Ansfurgerus*, who dared not to Encounter him, proceeded and stormed *Novia*, and was thence prosecuting his Fortune with Fifteen thousand Men, when *Petrus Erdadius* but with Fifteen hundred so lustily accosted him, that he put him to the Rout, and slew the *Turks* like so many sheep.

New trou-
bles in
Transyl-
vania by
the *Turks*.

Nor did the Peace in *Hungary* stand firm and inviolable, for *Hidajetes* a new Envoy of *Chiaux Solyman*, had demanded *Tockay* to be restored to *John*; by which encouragement *Bekeffius* and *George Bebecus* (the Son of him that was put to death by *Isabel*, who flying to *Ferdinand* was intercepted by the *Turks*, and begged of *Solyman* by *John*, whom as his Benefactor he was obliged to serve) confer Counsels and contrive a War; so that the Conclusion made between *Suendius*, *Somlianus*, and *Cracianerus* of *Poland* (who negotiated the accomodation by his Kings order) although ratified, took not its Effect: *Somlianus* (for his prevarication with *John*) in that Treaty, being committed to Custody. The War being commenced, the Bassa of *Buda*, and *Hasan Beg* of *Fueleck*, assisted the *Transylvanian*, who recovered *Jeneon*, *Desvium*, *Vilagofvarum*, *Pancota*, and lastly, after a difficult siege, the strong Town of *Zacmar*; upon the Surrender whereof, *Hasanes* enraged for the losse of

CURTIS

Curtius his Major slain during the Siege, commanded the Garrison to be put the Sword, after Articles of Life and Liberty. *Swendius* although equal to the Enemy yet delayed engagement, proffered by *Hasanes*, knowing a new Treaty was managed at *Vienna*, which new stated the Agreement, viz. *John* to have all places taken from him restored, and to be honoured with some present from the Emperor. *Composed again.*

But *Cesar* forbearing the the restitution of *Tockay*, and lingering in other points to be performed on his part, *Solyman* now 80 years old, undertook his last Expedition into Hungary, and when dissuaded thereto by *Albert Vicinus*, and *Hofzutohins*, *Maximilian's* Ambassadors, alleading there was no mischief intended by their Masters delay, he answered in a juvenile heat, *That the End of his Life was measured out to him, not by his length of Years, but the Extent of Dominion.* He was now arrived at *Belgrade* (where the news of the Defeat of *Arslanes* and his dislodgement from the Siege of *Palotta* by *Thurn*, met him) and there gave reception to *John Sigismund*, having fetcht him from the other side of the *Danow* in his own Barge, and presented him with a stately Horse, richly set out, on which he was brought through his Guard of *Fanizaries* to his own person; *Sigismund* himself had the Honour of his right hand joyned with his, the rest of his Train kissed *Solyman's* *His interview with John Sigismund.*

1566.

John re-
quests Bu-
da to be
delivered
to him but
in vain.

man's knee or the hem of his Vest. After some discourse and thanks rendred for his many Kindnesses; and his Aid and assistance anew implored against the *Germans*, he drew out a Petitionary paper containing the Oath that *Solyman* had took concerning the redelivery of *Buda*, betwixt hope and fear of what would ensue such an Addresse. But such was the generous freedome and clearnesse of *Solyman's* nature, that to rid him of the anxiety he presently Commanded his Vizier *Mahomet* to conforme in all things with the desire and request of his Beneficiary. But *Mahomet* taxing the Ingratitude of *John*, upbraiding him with his own tendernesse, as having been more a Father to him than *Solyman*, and taking it in scorn that he should keep equal State with him before Company, so wrought upon *Solyman* by setting before him how many Musselmens lives his Quarrel and that Place had cost him; and that it was against the Law of *Mahomet* to yeild it to the Christians; that not onely the City was not rendred to him, but he dismist with a prohibition of any further speech or sight of the Grand Seignieur. At the same time *Portau Bassa* took *Gyula* which *Ladislaus Kereczsenius* for a while resolutely Defended; but being corrupted by the Enemy against the advice and intimation given him of the necessity of the *Turks* departure, by *Stephen Bathori*, delivered it upon terms, which the perfidious Enemy observed not, how ever by the favour of the Night,

Gyula be-
trayed to
the *Turks*
by the Go-
vernour
*Kereczse-
nius*.

Night, and the Reeds growing thereabouts, some few escaped. He himself, as a just reward for his Treason, was by the Command of the *Sultan*, rolled down a Hill in a Barrel stuck full with Nails.

Whose first attack was upon the Town of *Sigeth*, wherein was Governour Count *Nicholas Serini*, with Two thousand five hundred Men; an incompetent number to the Defence of the place, which diverted the storm from *Agria* (at a Town neer to which called *Soklos* the *Bassa* of *Bosnia* had been slain) upon it self. All Military Experiments were practised in this Seige, the continual discharge of the Cannons so rarefying the Air, that the noyse of the Leagure was heard as far as *Canisa*. *Aly Portau* the General of the Ordinance doing the part of a valourous and skilful Commander, as well by diverting the Course of the River, as bringing his Men in person to the breaches. Nor was *Serini* lesse active and Couragious filling the Grafts with the slaughtered Carcasses of the Enemy; from the shame whereof arose Indignation and resentment of their losse, by which both Towns the old and the new were taken and Sacked. *Aly Portau* surviving not that Effort, committed the prosecution of the Castle to *Seysedin Bassa* now destitute of provision and wanting men the few Defendants being tired out with constant duty. Three dayes before the Castle fell into the hands of the *Turk* died *Solyman*, labouring with an anxious

Count Ni-
cholas Se-
rini besieg-
ed in Si-
geth.

1566.

Solyman
in the 47.
year of his
Reign
dieth at
Quinque
Ecclehz
three dayes
before the
surrender
of *Sigeth*.

N

Expectation

Expectation of its reduction, and wearied with old Age, made more irksome by a pain in his Leg and accelerated by the Flux. His Death was concealed by the Policy of *Mahmet*, until *Selym* his Son should be seated in the Imperial Throne, and several menacing Edicts faintly given out to make the *Turks* desperate in the next Assault; when *Serini* being disabled to hold out longer, opening the Gates and encouraging his Souldiers to die with him (having put on a rich Sute with a Hundred peices of Gold in his Pocket, the reward of him that should kill him) sallied out with fury upon the Enemy, and died nobly revenged in the midst of them, having slain during the Siege no less than Twenty some say Thirty thousand men. The Head of this Famous person, was made a publique spectacle one whole day; and the next by *Mustapha* Bassa of *Buda* sent to the Count of *Salms*, and interred at *Csakorny*, but by the Imperial Army in veneration of his great and admirable Actions solemnly attended to *Abdua*, and there deposited.

The said Army, consisting with the aydes of the Empire, of 25 Thousand Horse, and 80 Thousand Foot, paid chiefly with the money of Pope *Pius* the 5th. lay encamped about *Rade* (where a sad Fire happened about this time) not offering to stir to the relief of *Sigeth*, nor to the suppression of *John Sigismund* who aided with a great body of *Tartars* (his own Army amounting to 15000 men) had ruined the Territories

Zigeth taken.
The Death
of the Noble Count
Serini.

John Sigismund
aided with
an Army of
Tartars.

of *Patach Munkacs*, and *Bereckshez*, sparing neither age nor Sex. *Tockay* was defended against him by the valour of *Jacob Ranuger*, and *Matthias Calvassus*; the same *Tartars* continued this their ravage of both sides the *Tibiscus* to the County of *Bodroch* and *Samosch*, intending the like upon *bihor*, to such a desolation of the Country, that *John* afflicted with the sight of it, when he could neither regain the *Cap-* ^{their cruel rapine makes him} *tives* nor persuade them to desist their cruelty, ^{engage and} *near to Debrezinius* gave them battel, and ^{vanquish} *victoriously* freed his people of these *Locusts* them, and *Destroyers*; as, while *Maximilian* retired to *Vienna* having fortified *Canisa*, and thereafter disbanded his Army, *Mahomet* took in *Babozza*, and with the honour of the *Campaign* retired to *Belgrade*, having met *Selymus*, in his return, at *Valkovar*, who followed his Fathers Corps (meanly attended in sign of humane frailty) to *Constantinople*, where it was interred in a most magnificent Mosque buist by himself in his life time.

The War in *Transylvania* was yet maintained betwixt *Maximilian* and *John* by their Generals *Swendius*, and *Bebecus*, who being inferiour in strength to *Swendius* thought by pretences of his Revolt to the Emperour to gain time, but the sagacity of *Swendius* disappointed his Plot, several Towns being taken from *John* by Seige. During this Intrigue which we may not here enumerate; *John* therefore joyned his Army with *Hasan Bassa* of *Temeswar*, who turned

Various
successes in
Transyl-
vania.

the Scale of fortune and retook as many places, but in the midst of this successfull progesse he was violently afflicted with an arthritical distemper, which like a Civil war in his Microcosme superseded his bent to the prosecution of his Quarrel; nor did *Hasan* at his departure meet with better luck at his arrival at *Dedestla*, in the plunder whereof, his powder took fire and blew up 400 *Turks* into the Air: by this means all parties were willing to a composure, which *Cesar* (the equallest esteemer of fortune, as preferring the commendation of his humanity, before the pleasure of revenge) had by his Ambassadors *Keranczin* and *Tieffenbach* effected at the Port, *Selym* being intent upon the Conquest of *Cyprus*.

Sigf.
munds soul
Prattises.

1567.

It was now the year 1567. when this outward peace was blemished with a foul and most nefarious design against the life of *Maximilian*, with the seizure of *Hungary*, by *Dobo* and *Balassius* (men highly obliged to him, and who had done him also many signal services) at the instigation of *John Sigismund* but motioned to them by *George Boscay*. It was discovered by *George Rakoczi*, and *Ruberus* by the divine peculiar protection of Kings: of this Treason they were both by a publick Solemn Tryal convicted and left to the disposal of *Cesar*, who (although *Balassius* broke prison and incited the *Turks* to new troubles, adding wickednesse to wickednesse) pardoned them both with admirable clemency. So that neither way of open War

nor close Treachery advantaging *John*, he ran into an extreme hardly supposable, clapping up an offensive and defensive league against the *Turk*, and to be managed as *Cæsar* should upon occasion direct, thereby renouncing to the friendship protection and favour he had received all along from the *Ottoman* Family, which caused divers discourses and reflections upon him, (but to be a Christian or not a Christian is of no concernment to the Law of Nations) although *Maximilian* at the same time being urged by the *Venetians* and the Pope to joyn with them in their league a while before the battel of *Le-panto* (when the *Turk* lost 250 Sail of Ships and Galleys, and 25000 men, *Uluzales* dexterously escaping with 30, and afterwards by his Fabian delays, restored their naval power) most religiously refused.

By this Peace it was concluded that *John* The Peace betwixt Maximilian and Sigismund. should enjoy with the Title of most Serene Prince of *Transylvania*, the Provinces of *Bihor*, *Carasna*, *Marmarosse*, and the exterior *Szolnoc*, to have the same friends and enemies with *Cæsar*, *Selymus* to be held in amity, and this Treaty to be concealed; but if it should happen that *John* should be expelled by the *Turks* out of *Transylvania*, he should then be invested in *Opulia*; all former differences to be put in Oblivion and himself to be under the *Clientele* of *Maximilian*.

With the confirmation hereof *Bekeffius* was sent to the Emperour, where understanding by

Blaudrata that *John* could not live long, he designed the Government to himself, delaying the ratification by pretences of his indisposition and grief (and thereby his incapacity) for the languishing condition of his Prince; who being a Batchelor, and disappointed of the marriage of *Joan* Daughter of *Albert* of *Bavaria*, added that grief to his other distempers; which having horribly tortured him 54 dayes together brought him to his death at *Georgyen*, and was the last accumulation of the ruines of this Family. A man of a sharp and quick spirit, but infected with the Company of sordid and base people of both Sexes, and thereby prone to all vices, but of all those his contempt of Religion, was the greatest and most notorious.

The death
of Sigismund.

1571.

Bekeffius
his ambitious
designes upon
the succession,
but conferred
on Stephen
Bathori.

By his death *Bekeffius* took courage to pursue his ambitious designs, relying on the *Turk*, and his interest in the Souldiery, but *Selymus* with the good liking of *Cesar* also, having preferred *Stephen Bathori*, a man famous both for war and peace to that Principality; *Bekeffius* mad with rage and shame, that he should be deceived in the opinion he cherished of the Souldiery (which he had boasted abroad) who concurred with Fortune against him, posted to *Fogarass* and there laid up and secured *John's* Treasure, endeavouring all wayes and means to raise Enemies against *Stephen*; but the troubles of *Moldavia* by another change of their Vayvods deferred the publick eruption of the intended hostility

lity, in which interval happened this Phanatick Story.

One *Gregory Carachondim* of *Rivulinum*, 1572. Surnamed *Black* from the event of his exploit, under the specious vail of sanctity and pretence of revelations had inveigled the vulgar in the head that God would by him expell the *Turks* out of *Hungary*, hereupon having collected a rabble of 5000 men, (who admired him not only for his spirit of Prophecie, but his strength of Arm, by which he would streighten a Horse-shoe) he marched to the Seige of *Miklasung*, where he said it was revealed him that either the Walls would fall down of themselves, or the *Turks* be burnt by Fire from heaven, which the *Turks* counterfeiting by setting Fire to bundles of straw and reeds about the Castle, these mad Fellowes took it for fulfilling of his prediction, but when they perceived near at hand, that the Walls and Castle stood, they drew off very melancholly, and were in that mood set upon by *Sazvares* Governour of *Szolnoc* and miserably slaughtered: notwithstanding their Captain would not desist, but pretending this losse to have happened for their sins, he laid Seige to *Zolnoc*, where he was disappointed in the same manner; from thence to *Debreczinum* where for contempt of his authority, he commanded the Mayor to be hanged, but a Tumult preventing the Execution, he was taken by the multitude and his Head chopt off, and shewed for a spectacle of whimsicall ambition. Yet was

A Phana-
tic's story in
Hungary.

even this wild fellowes death (such the madnesse of the infected herd) endeavoured to be revenged though after a short politique connivence suppressed by *Nicholas Bathori*.

1574.
The same
acted in
Illyria.

The like Scene almost was acted in *Illyria* by the *Boors* there, who rebelled against the Nobility and Gentry, who had held them indeed in very hard servitude; their number was Ten Thousand, who proclaimed one *Matthew Gembecz* for the King, and unmercifully handled their former Masters, tearing like Dogs those that resisted them. But 800 men easily routed them. And their K. being taken, had his flesh pulled off with burning Pincers, and a red hot Iron Crown put upon his head, expiating by that regall embleme his affront to the Regall Dignity.

The seeds
of new
troubles in
Hungary.

Maximilian was now intent upon gaining the good will and favour of the Estates towards the settling his Family in the Supreme Power, having in his own sight caused his Son *Rudolph* to be crowned King at *Presburgh*, notwithstanding that the *Burghers* generally grudged that the *Germans* were not removed out of the Kingdome, nor a Palatine created according to custome, besides that their liberties were infringed, &c. which inflamed at last into Tumults and uproars.

As also in
Transyl-
vania.

Nor was *Stephen Bathori's* Government quiet or composed, for *Bekeffius* neither reducible by his menacing edicts, nor the intreaties and persuasions of the Nobility, was now beleagued in *Fagarasse*, which being ill manned, he privately upon

upon a swift *Asian* horse escaped to *Cesar*, the Castle was after delivered by *Paul Giula* afterwards Secretary to *Stephen*, and with it all the Treasure *Bekessius* had hoarded, Fortune and Prudence deserting him together, for while he coveted Titles beyond his reach, he lost an ample estate, in his power to have preserved it. *Bekessius* ruined. 1574.

Amurath the 3d. Succeeded *Selymus* in the Ottoman Throne, having seen five of his Brothers strangled in his presence, but more humanely inclined to a Peace with Christendom, as being by Dream admonished to a War against the Heretique *Persians*. This Tranquility stirs in *Poland* succeeded; for *Charles* the ninth of *France*, dying, his Brother *Henry* newly made King of *Poland*, withdrew suddenly thence, and left the *Poles* in an *Inter-regnum* and vacancy, as after they decreed at *Warsaw*, but could not agree about the Successor. The Competitors were *Cesar*, *John* of *Sweden*, and *Ivan Vasilowich* Duke of *Mosco*, for as yet *Stephen Bathori* minded not the matter, thinking it above his reach; but *Samuel Sborovius* then in Exile in *Transylvania*, for the slaughter of *Vapovius* Castellan of *Primislaw*, having every where proclaimed the worth of the person, drew *Peter Sborovius* then Palatine of *Cracovia*, to his opinion; *Stephen* by their Counsel therefore put in his Name and stood for the Election, by an unusual felicity being in a short time a Baron, Prince, and King. Nor was

Affairs of Poland relating to Hungary.

Bathori's
Successes.

1575.

Elected K.
of Poland
His Gene-
rosity to
Bekeffius.

was he unworthy of his Advancement. To detain him in *Transylvania*, *Cesar* Commissioned *Bekeffius* to attempt it, who came with such sudden secrecy as far as *Radnot*, that *Bathori* knew not of an Enemy, although in the middle of his Principality, and had been easily Conquered if *Bekeffius* had not lost by delays what he had gained by his good speed; for while he argued with *Bathori* about Articles of a new Agreement, the form whereof *Bathori*, thus surprized, desired to be mended and mitigated onely, he called in *Mahomet* the Governour of *Lippa* with his Forces to his Assistance, with which Couragiously he Vanquished *Bekeffius*. The *Hungarian* Prisoners he released freely, but his *Transylvanian* Rebels were thrall'd to the *Turks*. Such the Calamity of Victory, even when it favours good men, whose natural Clemency it perverts by its Revenge.

Bathori departing for *Poland*, quitted *Transylvania* to his Brother *Christopher*, having Married neer this time with *Anno* the Daughter of *Sigismund Augustus* his late Predecessour in that Kingdome, whither *Bekeffius* (fled from his Discomfiture to *Scopussum*) with an admired Confidence soon after followed, and in a prostrate manner addressed himself to the King, whose Generosity not only forgave him, the most implacable of all his Enemies, but preferred him to the Command of the *Hungarian* Forces then serving him against the *Dantzickers*.

Dantzickers quarrelling for their Priviledges, and the *Muscovites*, against both whom he was very successful, driving the last of the two out of *Livonia*. In the mean time a Quarrel and rupture happened betwixt the *Turks* and the Emperour about certain Prisoners taken by a Stratagem of *Balassi*, in revenge whereof, *Aly Beg* of *Alba*, seized several Towns belonging to *Balassi*; and though *Istuanfi* the Emperours Agent would have periwaded the *Bassa* of *Buda* that the League was still in force and those particular actions not to be construed as a breach thereof, yet the *Turks* prone to a new War, Invaded *Illyria* and brought a great Calamity upon it, Defeating *Auspergerus* the Emperour's General with all his Army neer *Radonia*, and after took in and burnt *Businium* (*Czasinum*, *Suacicum*, and *Szrinum*, as he had before seized *Topusca*, *Bonitium*, and all the places between the Rivers of *Colapis*, *Dobra*, and *Meresnacia*. A new Rupture with the Turks.

This Year 1576. Died *Maximilian* the Emperour, worthily renowned to Posterity for his Moderation and Justice, to whose Supreme Greatness, nothing was wanting but Fortune. Although he was very constant to the Religion of his Ancestors, yet was he not therefore severe to the Protestants, as requiring Piety onely: That Speech of his to the Bishop of *Olomuxa* being very memorable, *That Christian Religion teacheth rather to suffer killing, than to kill; and that it is a grievous Impiety* The Death of Maximilian.

ety to lord it over mens Consciences, which is the same insolence as to Invade Heaven.

Rudolphus the second succeeds his Father Maximilian.

1579.

RUDOLPHUS the second of that Name Emperour, Succeeded his Father to a troublesome and more unquiet Government; for the *Turks* playing fast and loose with the late Treaty of Peace, had made an Irruption into *Sclavonia*, and taken *Gonsdanc* in *Sclavonia*, and spoyled their silver Mines, and had opened a way for their Excursions into *Carniola*. To stop which danger lest his patience might embolden the Enemy, *Rudolphus* dispatcht away his Uncle *Charles* to that Government (as he did delegate his Brother *Ernestus* to the Care of *Hungary*) while he intended some respite from businesse in *Bohemia*. This Viceroyship the *Hungarians* highly stomached, requiring their Election of a Palatine, and their Lawes, and inveighing against the intrusion of this new Example. *Charles* being arrived in *Illyria*, quietly reduced all the places taken three years before by *Ferbates* of *Bosnia*, and founded *Carlostad* in memory of his Victorys; the like Successse had *Battiani* against *Aly Beg* of *Sygeth*, who designing to disturbe his Fortifications at *Barcai* in the very nick of the Attievement of his Design, was by the Policy of *Battiani* encouraging his flying Souldiers with the shout of *The Enemy runs*, wrested out of a compleat Triumph and made a Sacrifice to the Vindictive Sword. The same Event attended *Scanderbeg* the Son of the Famous

mous *Ulmus* Governour of *Pesega*, by whose overthrow *Ilyria* was reduced in a manner to *Rudolphus*.

And as if Fate had treasured up her wrath against the *Turk* for this time, *Safvares* the *Sanjack* of *Szolnoc*, thinking to have trapped *Colonitz* and *Bathori*, was caught himself; for having surrounded the Christians and oppressed them with Multitudes, even to desperation of any escape, just as they were yeilding to the Sword of the Enemy, came in to their rescue *Rajbicus* sent from *Andrew Barbelius* the Governour of *Agria*, who flanking the *Turks* with his Musqueteers hem'd in Three hundred *The Turks* of them and slew them, and took Prisoners *vanquished* Four hundred more, with thirteen Ensigns; which indignity *Safvares* proudly resenting as 1583. Dishonourable for a Musselman to be beaten by a Christian, revengefully burnt and levelled several Towns, and with a full prey was returning home when *Serinus* and *Raibicus* gave him the second Course of the same Entertainment, He himself stript of his Vainglorious humour disguised in a Horse-rubbers habit hardly escaping to *Tybiscus*.

The news of this overthrow was soon carried to *Constantinople*, whereat *Sinan Bassa* the Prime Vizier, was transported into a most violent rage, encreased by another defeat given to *Ferhates Bassa* of *Bosnia*, who with Nine thousand Men Invading *Carniola*, had been pitifully overthrown by the Count of *Tharn*

1584.

Thurn & Erdasich falling on his Reer, and with the losse of Four men, killing Four thousand. But these objections at the *Port* (as being done by way of Reprizal and Defence, the *Tucks* being taken out of their bounds with Christian Booty) *Paulus Eykingarus* and *Henry Lichtensteyn* the Emperours Ambassadors so solved and satisfied, that *Amurath* declared that they suffered in their own wrong, nor would he support them therein, to the disturbance of the Peace.

1585.

Prodigies
in Hunga-
ry.

Soon after dyed *Christopher Bathori* Prince of *Transylvania*, who had enjoyed his Government the quiettest of all his Predecessors, leaving his young Son *Sigismund* to his Brother *Stephen*, who committed him to the Tuition of three Noblemen, but they rivalling the power thereof to the detriment of the publique good, the Governance of the Prince was conferred upon *John Geczi* the Provost of *Varadin*, a person eminent for his wisdom and integrity of life: at which time an Epidemicall Disease raged gradually through all the Parts of *Europe*, and in the month of *September* infested *Germany* and *Hungary*, it was called the *Morbus Vervecinus*, for that like sheep, the diseased were seized with a Cold and a Cough, there were also several Earthquakes at *Presburgh*, *Vienna*, and *Zagrabia*. At *Bihigium* in *Chroacia* in the middle of the night; a multitude of Ducks and Geese fought in the air, and next morning some Thousands of them were found slain with mutual

1586.

tuall wounds upon the grounds, affording plenty of good chear to the Inhabitants.

These portents signified the frequency of military actions; *Hasan* Governour of *Sigerb* depopulated all that hitherto untouch'd plat of Territory, lying between the river *Mura* and *Dravus*, and through the easie pursuit of Count *Serinus* escaped with a great Booty over the *Arrhabon* to his Garrison. *Palsi* requited this by counter-designing against *Isaac* of *Alba*, whom missing in the dark, by day break he found and put to the rout. *Nadasdi*, *Speciacassus*, *Hussarns*, and others took *Coppannus* from the *Turks*, and pult up with the fortune of the atchievement would needs besiege *Buda*, driving the Cattell away from about the Town, but *Ferhates* now *Bassa* of *Buda*, so repayed their arrogance, that with the Losse of 22 Ensignes, they fled for their lives.

Frequent
Military
actions in
Hungary.

But a greater war impended out of *Poland*, 1586. *Stephen Bathori* being deceased, equally lamented by the *Poles* and *Transylvanians*; for the *Sborovian* Faction, whom *Stephen* for their Crimes had depressed, (although his *Raisers*) had deprived *John Samoiscius* (who had married *Grisel* the Kinswoman of *Stephen*) of his Chancellorship in that Kingdome. At the next diet there appeared these Competitors, *Piestas*, one of the Nobles, *Theodor* Duke of *Musco*, *Maximilian* the Brother of *Cesar*, *Sigismund* Son of *John* the third King of *Sweden*, and the son of the *Tartar Cham*, who pretended his power

Affairs in
Poland.
Decemb. 2.
Anno Reg-
ni 10.

Maximilian, Rudolph's Brother taken prisoner and civilly treated by Samoysci-
us the Chancellor of Poland.

er and sufficiency of Defending Poland, his frugality and Continnence; as to Religion, their Pope should be his Pope, their Luther his Luther. In fine, *Sigismund* by the endeavour and Interest of *Samoyscius* carried it from them all, the *Sborovians* labouring for *Maximilian*, the *Lithuanians* contrarily proposing the decision might be by Lot; but the *Sborovians* would by no means consent to it. In the mean while *Zamoyscius* aided by *John Geczi* out of *Transylvania* took *Cracovia* and therein the *Regalia*; and lighting upon *Maximilian* at *Clepardia*, with the slaughter of a Thousand, and three hundred prisoners, made him run to *Bicini*, where being in vain perswaded to a safer retreat he was besieged and taken and Custoded in *Rodlone*; his Brother a most unactive Prince regarding neither his Honour nor the danger. The Pope was therefore intreated to take the Cause into his hands. by his Nuncio *Aldabrandinus* afterwards *Clement* the eighth, who so managed the business, that *Maximilian* for his Liberty with the further rancome of fourty thousand Dollars, quitted his pretences to that Crown, to which by the vanity of *Sborovius* and *Stanislans*, he had been a year so fondly wedded.

1587.

To return to *Sazvares* the busie Governour of *Zigeth*, now upon another Excursion between the Rivers *Mur* and *Cernicia*, where he ravaged with such insolence, that his Officers suspecting his Interception by some Ambush

or Engagement, advised him to some private way of retreat, which he rejecting and vapouring that he would Face *Serini* before his Garrison of *Canyfa*, was encompassed at *Paulinum* by the conjoynd Forces of *Nadasdi Transmansdorff*, *Battyani*, and *Serini*, and there with the slaughter of Two thousand, and as many Prisoners put to flight, he himself difficultly escaping, and respiting a Death by the honour of the Sword to a glasse of Poyson, ^{Salvares} which to prevent Strangling at *Constantinople*, ^{defeated} he took in his way thither, as he was Command- ^{poysons} ed by the Grand Seignieur. The same Fate ^{himself} besel *Ferhates* Bassa of *Buda*, who having raised the Contribution of the County to excessive rates, thereby to satisfy his Rapine, and over and above to bribe out his oppression, which the poor Peasants were unable to pay, was in his forcible levying of it (though accompanied with Twelve thousand men) totally routed by Two thousand five hundred *Hungarians*, under the Command of *Sigismund Racockzi*, *Stephen Homonai* and other, between *Hernad* and *Barfonyos*, Two thousand killed and Four ^{*Ferhates*} hundred taken, with the losse of Six hundred. ^{Bassa De-} This Defeat cost *Ferhates* his Life, the just ^{seated by} *Racockzi*. price of his too eager Covetousnesse, as the Victory ascribed to the *Hungarians* was particularly referred to those Liberties and Privileges they lately enjoyed by the Concession of *Rudolph* at a late diet sometime before held in *Presburgh*.

1590.

*Military
Actions in Illyria,
Illyria by
the rupture
begun by
Bassa
Hasanes.*

But these were but pastime velitations and praeludia to the open War which ensued, for *Sinan & Osman Bassa* having after many ill successes and losses especially in the late Fight at *Masul in Persia*, Concluded a Peace with *Mahomet Hadaband* the King thereof, fought to peice up in the West what was diminished from their Empire in the East, by transferring the War into *Europe*, on which *Sinan* was so resolutely bent, that to remove all opposition, he caused the *Musli* zealously inclined against the *Persian*, to be poysoned ata Banquet; and *Hasanes* of *Bosnia* was ordered to seek an occasion of the Rupture, which he expiated with his own life. The Dance was begun by him in *Illyria*, where between *Czissum* and *Ivanicia*; he committed terrible spoil, and took several Towns; but upon his retreat to *Gradisca*, *Labohatius*, and *Michael Szekely*, set upon a Regiment newly passed the River *Colapis*, and cut it off in the view of *Hasanes*, who durst not make to their relief. In the same havocking manner, *Hasanes* surnamed the *Little*, the Governour of *Sigeth*, took *Kiskamaramum* by a sudden scalado, while the Other mad with Revenge, and assisted by *Rustan* and *Erdeogli*, encamping near *Colapis*, took *Ranovicia* and *Gara*, and founded *Petrinia* by a River of that name, which he afterwards finished. He stormed *Siscia*, but was beaten off by the Valour of *Nicholas Micacius*, who incensed him yet further by a Stratagem, for pretending a rendition of

of the Town, he received by Articles Five hundred *Turks* who were to take possession, all of whom he put to the Sword. All these outrages did *Erdædins* the Emperours Governour, bear with till now, when taking Arms he reduced *Monozlone* and hence occasion was taken by the *Turks* to declare a War.

For *Amurath* being of himself sufficiently exasperated, was more enflamed by *Sinan*, and therefore Commands were sent away to *Hafanes* to provide that the Grand Seignours Provinces received no damage, and if any were offered, to revenge it; hereupon he besieged and took * *Bihigium*, and by private wayes making towards *Erdædins*, surprized him, in his expectation of supply and assistance, with his Camp and Great Guns. This loss *Charles* the Uncle of *Rudolph*, the next Governour no way remedied, things growing worse and worse every day in that Province, no lesse than Five thousand Christians being trodden down & surcharged by numbers neer *Petrinia*; *Sciscia* was the second and third time attempted by *Hafanes*, such his thirst of Revenge and the arrogance of his mind, with a battery of 24 Great Guns. When Fortune changed her Countenance, for although the abundance of Rain that fell of a sudden saved him the first of these times from an Engagement by *Palsi* and *Nadasdi*, which was attributed to his Conduct, yet the next bout he escaped not so, for having newly passed *Colapis* and arrived at *Selinum*, *Erdædins* with

*The place where the Prodigy of the Ducks and Geese lately happened.

The Exploits of *Hafanes*

1592.

Hasanes
routed and
drowned;
12000
Turks slain

other of the Nobility, and 8000 Men, fell
Couragiously on him and shamefully Vanquish-
ed him, 12000 *Turks* being slain (so that *Odera*
and *Colapis* were discoloured with Blood) a-
mong whom was *Mahomet* the Son of a Sister
of *Amuraths* (whose Death at her solicitation
did not a little put forward the intended Expe-
dition) many *Spahi*, Officers, and men of
Note. *Hasan* himself thinking to have esca-
ped over the Bridge, already thronged with
the flying remains, was with some of his vali-
entest Souldiers forced off the Bridge into the
River and there drowned. The Camp and
rich Tents with all the Great Guns, Bag and
Baggage came intirely into the Conquerours
hands. So God arose in the Revenge of this
perfidiousnesse, being most wise to know, most
equal to discern, and most just to punish. *Petri-*
nia had been at the same time demolished by
Erdædins, but that his Colleague having a long-
ing eye upon a Peace, dissuaded him.

Amurath the more incensed by *Sinan* and
his Sister, swore by God and *Mahomet*, he
would be revenged, and thereupon denounced
War against the Emperour, who first deprec-
ated the same by his Oratour *Pappelins* whom
with Presents he dispatched to the Port, al-
leading that Invaders are justly punishable;
but he perceiving the *Turks* bent, openly de-
clared, that if the War were brought upon his
Master, the Perpetual Law of Nature
had directed and principled Men to resist and
repel

repel Force and injury by any manner of Defence. To which the matter being left, the money designed for the Tribute was staid at *Vincennes* for better uses, as on the other side the Ambassador was confined to a private house. The War thus opened; *Hasan* now *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*, dislodged *Serini* and *Ekenperg* obstinately bent upon the reduction of *Petrinia*, and by his peculiar fortune took the often mentioned *Siscia*, the besieged being in no hope of relief.

Sinan being arrived in person, took *Vespri-
mum* yeilded by *Speciacassini* for want of water, amidst so many Springs, but possessed by the Enemy: as *Palotta* by the fear of *Ornandini* was rendred to him likewise. To obviate his further progress Count *Palsi*, *Serini*, and Count *Hardeck* with 10000 Foot and 1000 Horse of Veterane Soldiers made up instantly to 40000. by the Confluence of Volunteers from all the Towns haltned to engage him, but he retreating before them, and having stored his Garrisons, they set down before *Alba Regalis*, the outward Town whereof was taken from *Isaac* the Governour, by the valour of *Peter Hussar*, but while for want of great Guns the Seige was protracted, *Mehemet* and *Hasanes* with 20000. select men came before the Town unexpectedly, and there made a stand: *Mehemet* in contempt of the Enemy, as of an undisciplined and rude multitude, declaring, that they should have fair play for they Lives; but when

Sinan

Balla

arrives in

Hungary.

Hafanes &
 Mehemet
 Bassa de-
 feated at
 Alba Re-
 galis.

both Armies came to be ranged in *Battalia*, they were so afraid of each others Aspect and Order, that they stood two hours gazing upon one another, without advancing a foot forward. At last *Palsi* vigorously began upon the Janizaries (to whose valour encouragement is given, both by Provision in their youth, and happiness hereafter if slain in Battel the only incentive to great actions, as rewards and pensions are allowed to prolifick parents according to the number of their Sons, who succed likewise to their pay and stipend when deceased, by which means there ariseth a Love of generation, and a vehement desire of dying) who so stiffly maintained their Ground, that they covered it with their dead bodies rather then to flinch from it living. *Serinus* and *Hardeck* did likewise so presse upon their Horse, that in fine, 4000 of them, with 6000. of their foot were slain upon the place. The news hereof being brought to *Sinan* he halted away back to *Constantinople*, but the reason of his sudden Departure was not to be guessed at. Nor did *Christopher Teiffenbach*, *Bathori*, and *Homonuai* lesse bestir themselves, prompted thereunto by *Palsi*, first reducing *Sabaton* by *Rinia*, then besieging *Filek* the Garrison whereof troubled with a new disease of the *Vertigo*, at *Palsi*'s approach yeilded themselves, as did ten strong places more, the last of which was *Palanka*: all of them with *Cesar*'s fortune, he came, see, and overcame.

Matthias

Matthias being made Governour of Hun- 1594.
gary, at which time also to the Duke of Parma
succeeded *Ernestus* in the Government of the
Low Countries; *Palfi* and *Hardeck* to hold
fortune by the Forehead, resolutely and secretly
attempted *Novigrad*, the Governour *Mebe-* Nov-grad
neth seeing as soon as hearing of them, who and other
notwithstanding manfully defended the place, places re-
till *Matthias* came into the Camp, to whom duced by
it was honourably rendred the 42. year after its the Hun-
revulsion from the Hungarian Crown. With the Turks
the same Current of successe *Serini* recovered defeated.
Bersencia, *Segusdium* in *Illyria*; and *Tieffen-*
bach forced *Jasbrynium*, and besieged *Hat-*
van, which *Hasan* of *Buda* attempting to re- 1594.
lieve with ten thousand men, was there van-
quished, and 25 Ensigns, with 17 great Guns
left to the Victor.

But so speeded not *Matthias*, who with an
Army of 50. thousand men besieged *Strigoni-* Strigoni-
um, for although he had intercepted their re- um in vain
lief by the *Danow*, by the valour of *Francis* besieged by
Balassius, and was by the Treason of the *Thra-* Matthias.
cian Soldiers, possessed of the old Town, as
of the Mount of *St. Thomas*, by the fall of
Caralibeg, and *Isaac* the Governours yet by a
supply of 500. Janizaries, who by negligence
of the guards slipt into the Town, and the
news of the approach of *Sinan* the Vizier from
Constantinople, he broke up his Siege; although
Maximilian in Trial of his better fortune a-
gainst the Turkish power in *Illyria*, had razed

Petrinia, and had recovered *Rastowitz*, *Gora*, and *Siscia*.

Raab besieged and taken by *Sinan* *Bassa*.

The boldness and courage of the Tartars

Sinan followed with a 100 thousand *Turks*, and 60 thousand *Tartars*, having reduced *Tata* and *St. Martin*, came and beleagured *Raab*, by the ancients name called *Faurinum*, governed by Count *Hardeck*, who gloried that such a singular opportunity was afforded him, wherein he might give proof of his Virtue: but these proved but magnificent words: for *Perlins Mounts* being taken by the resolute Courage of the Enemy, wherein (for that *Perlins* was famous for fortification) the Garrison mainly confided, and *Valentinus Torus* his Bulwark subverted by mine; the Defendants who had no reliance now but upon *Matthias*, attending the Enemy neer at hand, grew faint-hearted. In the interim *Cazy* General of the *Tartars*, swimming the river over against *St. Virn*, was bravely received by *Palsin* on the other shore, supplied with fresh men by *Matthias*, who at the same instant gave notice to *Hardeck* to make a brisk Salley; He himself making so vigorous an impression upon *Sinan's* Camp, reduced now to the number of 60 thousand, that without doubt had not *Palsin* received a dangerous wound, and could have been assisted with some naval power, the *Turks* had been overthrown; but being thus disappointed, he drew off in some disorder to *Ovarum*, which *Sinan* made advantage of, and slew a number of his men in his passing his bridge laid over the

Danow.

Hungaria and Transylvania. 201

Danow. Hereupon *Hardeck* and *Perlinius* not willing to wait two dayes longer for relief from *Matthias*, delivered *Raab*, for which being seized, they were both condemned and beheaded at *Vienna*. There were found in this well stored City 150 Guns; of the Garrison 6000 were slain, and 3000 dismissed. Thereafter *Sinan* forced *Papa*, but from *Commorra* he was repulsed with a vast slaughter of his men, in the opposite Isle of *Czallokoes* by the valour of *Praunius* and *Starceius*, and obliged to rise thence by the fear of the approach of *Matthias*; notwithstanding at his return to *Constantinople* he boasted that he had reduced *Casuy* to the necessity of intreating a Peace.

Count Hardeck the Governor of Perlini beheaded at Vienna.

1595.

Indeed the Emperour sent *Stanislaus Paulovius*, and *Wenceslaus Berca* his Embassadors to the King of *Poland*, requesting him to take Arms with him against the Enemy of the name of Christ; but *Samoiscius* the great Chancellor, and only Minister of State, put them off contemptuously, telling them that his King was in League with the *Turks*, and that Christ required he should observe it: nor could they be ignorant what punishment both Divine and Humane attended the breach of the Law of Nations. *Sigismund Bathori* was more pliable. *Geczi* his Tutor was newly dead, leaving him at the age of 17. years under the protection of the *Turks*, (by which his Provinces had flourished in all Prosperity) and a full Exchequer, but his youthful mind transporting him to the desire

1594.
Novemb.

Young Si-
gismund
the Prince
of Tran-
sylvania
headily en-
gages a-
gainst the
Turks.

His Decla-
ration
thereof to
the Estates;
& their
disallow-
ance.

desire of Martial Employment, restrained on-
ly by his Faith given to Infidels, His Confes-
sors perswaded him to send to *Rome* to Pope
Urban the Seventh for Satisfaction of his Con-
science, whether he were bound to pay them
Tribute or no? when by the Jesuits Oracle,
who are never without a new device to perplex
and interrupt the general Commerce of the
World, he was easily solved and freed from
all manner of Obligation. After this discharge
or dispensation, to colour his taking up Arms,
he objects against *Sinan Bassa*, his Pride, Arro-
gance, and several injuries sustained from him
by his people, and therewith summons a Diet
or Assembly at *Sebeßsum*, where he opened his
purpose, but the Estates generally dissenting,
and objecting the just defeat of *Vladislaus* at
Varna, though absolved by Pope *Eugenius*,
and that if Glory were the incentive to the War,
he should remove all impiety with which Glory
could not consist: but if wealth was aimed at
the Enemy was more potent, nor could it
advantage any man when gained by infamy; He
dissolved this Convention, and called another
at *Thorda*, where he declared that he believed
in the *Roman Catholick Church*, by which being
set at liberty, he was ignorant how he could yet
be obliged to his Conditions with the *Turks*;
but perceiving the same party to be too potent
here also, he withdrew his presence, and ha-
ving packt up his rich moveables, and commit-
ted the Administration to his Uncle *Balthasar*,
with-

withdrew out of the Principality with *Josca* his Chancellor to *Kuevara*.

Transylvania streight multiplied into *Division*, for *Sigismund* protested he would renounce the Government unlesse the *Turk* were abandoned by the Estates, bidding the people to follow some few factious persons, and see what would come of it; whereupon the vulgar in a rage, by a brute instinct readily complied with this Princes will, none daring so much as to mutter against it, and sent away *Gabriel Kendi* with two other Nobles to bring him back to *Claudianopolis*, where by the instigation of *Stephen Bockskay* Governour of *Varadin*, and *Gasper Cornissius* Governour of *Marmorusse*, he was highly incensed against the chief of the refractory Noblemen, whose blood he thirsted and liberally shed. Their Names were *Stephen Lazar*, and *Michael Kalmandi*, Captains of his Guard, *Alexander* one of his former Tutors, and Prince of the Senate, *Gabriel Kendi*, *John Isju*, *Gregory Barnomiza*, the Son of him who was so renowned for his Service at *Agria*, and *John Forro* the heads and Ornaments of the Kingdome, all of them (such the rash fury and cruelty of *Sigismund*) of a sudden, and without any Tryal or Cause shown, beheaded in the Market place of the said City. They all suffered with exemplary Constancy, rather gratulating then grudging at their fortune, not a word coming from, though reproached by *Sigismund* as they went to execution, in any unseemly

*His cruel
proceedings
with the
refractory
Nobility.*

Strangles
his own
Uncle Bal-
thasor with
others.

unseemly regeſſion or Complaint. Not long after to ſatiſhe his blood thirſtneſſe, his own Uncle *Balthaſor Bathori*, *Lupus Kovaſoczi*, once his Tutor, *Francis Kendi*, and *John Bernamiſz*, were ſtrangled at *Gyula*, whoſe large and ineſtimable Revenues he leiſed to himſelf; *Lonyas*, *Salanczi*, *Szytvaſi*, *Gerendi*, obtained pardon for the ſame fault. *Sigismund* boaſted of this cruel fact as his Juſtice, and while all other men trembled at the ſight of it, he with a dire Countenance unmoved beheld their Tragedies.

His League
with the
Emperour.

This perpetration over, by *Stephen Eoſckay*, he confirmed the League with the Emperour againſt the *Turks*, having engaged *Aaron* and *Michael* the Vayvods of *Moldavia* and *Valachia*, in the ſame confederacy. By that concluſion betwixt the Emperour and him, it was agreed that *Sigismund* ſhould hold and enjoy all *Dacia* without any tribute by the Title of High and Mighty Prince, as alſo what he ſhould recover and take from the *Turks* in *Hungary*, without any pretenſions by the Emperour, but his Family extinguished *Transylvania* ſhould be united to *Hungary*; He ſhould Marry *Maria Chriſtina* Daughter of *Charles* the Arch-Duke; & if it ſhould happen that he were beaten by the *Turks*, that he ſhould have a retreat into *Bohemia* or *Sileſia*.

While this was tranſacting, *Amurath* the grand Signior dyed, and *Mahomet* his eldeſt Son ſucceeded, having ſolemnized his Fathers Funer-

Hungaria and Transylvania. 205

Funeralls with the death of 18 of his Brethren strangled by a Bow string, which scelerate beginning of his Raign the Christians succeeded noted to the world : for *Cesar* having implored aid throughout *Germany* and *Italy*, was supplied after this large manner. The Pope sent 1000. Horse, and 12000. Foot under his Generall *Sigismund Francis Aldobrandin*, *Florence* 1000. Horse, and 3000. Foot, *Ferrara* 1500. *Mantua* 1000. *Tyrol* 4000. *Bavaria* 3000. Foot, *Bohemia* 2000. Horse, 600. Dragoons, and 6000. Foot, *Silesia* 1500. Horse, 2000. Foot, *Austria* 2000. Horse, 6000. Foot, *Franconia* 1000 Horse, *Suevia* 4000 Foot, the Nobility of the two last places and of the *Rhine* by themselves 4000 Foot, which were numerously increased by the *Hungarian* Army under Count *Palfi*. *Matthias* was made by the Emperour Generalissimo, and under him *Charles* Count *Mansfield* (upon this occasion created a Prince) who had lately done the King of *Spain* excellent Service under *Ernestus* in the Low Countries ; Nor was he himself unfurnished of an Army, carrying with him under his own Ensigns, by the Conduct of *Adolph Swartzenburgh*, &c. 2 1000. Curassiers, 1000. Dragoons, and 6000. Walloon Foot out of *Flanders*.

Mahomet
succeeded
his Father
Amurath.

The large
supplies
given the
Emperour.

Count
Mansfield
General.

With this noble Army (and most strictly disciplined) sufficient to terrifie the world, having traversed the County about *Alba* to amuse the Enemy, he came at last and clapt down before *Strigonium*, & presently erected Castles

1584.

Strigoni-
um besie-
ged by
Count
Mantfeld.
The Cou-
rage of the
Walloons

a furlong distant from one another on the Mount of St. *Thomas* for the security of his Camp. Twice by the tumultuary onset of the *Hungarians* and *Walloons*, were the Walls attempted and they repelled, but the *Walloons* enraged with the repulse, renewed it of themselves singly, possessed the rampire and drove the Enemy into the Inner Town, while *Palsim* took the Fort of *Parcanum*, on the other side the Water opposite to *Strigonium* and razed it, and with the same Successie defeated their re-
leif under *Hasan* the *Beglerbeg*, and the *Bassa* of *Buda* amounting to Thirty thousand men, his own Forces making no more than the tenth part of them. He was engaged in an Ambuscade, but desperation not onely saved his own Men but put the Enemy to flight, neverthelesse he must have fallen by their fresh numbers but that the *Walloons* came readily and unexpectedly to his assistance.

The
Turks at-
tempting
the releif
of the
Town de-
feated,
14000.
slain.

But the *Turks* through very fear, and the consideration of the losse of the Town, came on very boldly (*Mansfeld* having taken the *Charles* Bulwark) and engaged the besiegers in a most terrible and bloody fight; but such was the chearful readynesse of the Christians, advantaged by those Castles aforesaid, which grivously annoyed the *Turke* with shot, that 14000 of them were slain and their Camp taken. Immediately after which glory accrued to those other felicities and accomplishments of the Noble *Mansfeld*, he fell sick of a surfeit
(by

by too greedy eating of Melons a common ^{Mansfeld} Disease among the *Germans* in *Hungary*) and ^{dies of a} died before the Town, much lamented and ^{Swiss} honoured by all men. The Siege was nevertheless continued by *Matthias*, who had newly welcomed the Duke of *Mantua* to the Camp, and the water-Town gained when the same defeated *Turks* endeavoured again its relief (their Life and Honour being concerned in it) but were routed by the *Walloons* again under *Oberenprucius*, who came opportunely to the Relief of *Nadasdi* beset with their whole Power, and too late expecting the Succour of *Charles Burgrave*: which being told *Mahomet* the Governour of *Strigonium*, distressed also for Water, he yielded the City the fifty ^{Strigoni-} second year after its Captivity by *Solyman*, ^{um yielded} and now *Vissigrade*, *Vaccia*, and all the Towns as far as *Pesth*, resounded with this Victory, which dismissed *Matthias* to *Vienna*, having placed *Palsi* Governour of *Strigonium*, and sent *Maximilian* with part of the Army into *Upper Hungary* to have an eye to the Affairs with *Triffenbach* in those parts.

In *Illyria*, *Serinus* and *Hebberstain* took *Babocza*; *Erdædius*, &c. *Petrinia*, restored to the *Turks* with *Rastowitz* and *Gara*. Greater was the Effort as greater was the Power of *Sigismund*, who having solemnized his Nuptials at *Alba Julia*, with the two Vayvods had shook off the *Turkish* Yoke, and had ignominiously treated his Envoy. For his General
George

Sigismund's
Enterprizes
and Successes
conjoyned with
the two
Vayvods
of Vala-
chia and
Moldavia.

George Barbelius and his united Nobility, took in a great number of Towns; *Michael* the Vayvod of *Valachia*, and *Albertus Kyrali* sent him as his Assistant by *Sigismund* carrying the War further to prevent *Sinan's* Design upon them at home. By them *Floccium* neer *Nicopolis* was seized, *Arsena* burnt, and *Selistria* plundered; *Achomat* the Eunuch sent by *Sinan* to their seizure with Twenty five thousand men, they engaged and totally routed, so that *Thrace* seemed to be joyned to *Germany*, and probably enough, if there had been as much Prudence in retaining as there was Valour in getting of it. *Michael* returned to *Bucorestum*, but *Kyrali* sliding over the *Danow* now frozen, warmed his fingers with the fire of several noted Towns in *Bulgaria*.

Sinan In-
vades Hun-
gary.

Sinan like a Tempest departed from *Constantinople* with menaces and curses against these Revolters, took *Bucorest*, and Fortified *Tergowist* the Metropolis of *Valachia*; *Michael* and *Kyrali* as unable to resist, passing over the untrodden *Alps* to *Novigrad*. In whose pursuit, *Sinan* being himself engaged, sent away Twelve thousand men to make an Invasion upon his Countrey, Ten thousand of whom were presently slain, and a Consternation brought upon the whole *Turkish* Camp; even *Sinan* himself was meditating of a flight, and hardly retained by the memory of his past actions, for he was so far forward, that he was crowded off the Bridge, straitned with runnawayes, and

and two of his teeth beaten out; the shame whereof converted into Desperation, whereby he drove *Michael* into his furthest retreats amongst Rocks and Precipices: to which streights reduced, he experimented the present deliverance of Almighty God, being rescued by the advance of *Sigismund* with an Army of Twenty thousand Horse and thirty thousand Foot, enforced by the *Siculi*, *Cosacks*, and *Valachians*, upon promise of Liberty. By the notable Valour of these *Siculi*, *Tergovist* was regained, it being not advisable to leave any place possessed by the Enemy in their Reer. The news of this recovery made *Sinan* fly to *Bucarestum*, which Town he burned, and destroyed all manner of Provision, thinking want and Hunger would have stopt *Sigismund's* pursuit, and in great haste passed the *Danow*, but not with such speed; for *Sigismund* being at his heels surprised Eight thousand *Turks*, the Reer-guard of those Christians he was carrying into Captivity, of this side the River, every man of whom were presently put to the Sword and killed in a moment. *Sinan* hereupon partly with Greif and old Age, and not without suspicion of poison, breathed out his unhappy Soul, obnoxious to the revenge of the *Bassa's* for the arrogance and insolence of his great Fortune, which is subject not onely to others Envy, but mens own miscarriages and misdemeanours. *Sigismund* entrusting the reduction of the Army to *Bocskay*, arrived at *Stephanopolis*, where he dis-

P placed

*Michael
the Vayvod
distressed.*

*Sinan Bassa
defeated
as he in
flight pas-
sed over
the Danow
Sinan's
Death.*

Revolutions in
Moldavia

placed *Aaron* from his Vayvodship of *Moldavia* as suspect of Perfidy, and settled *Serphen Resvan*; but him, *John Samoiscius* provoked by the slaughter & cruel usage of some *Polesians*, overcame and Vanquished after two or three successful Encounters, and having taken him drove a Stake through his Groyns and set him aloft for a spectacle, substituting in his place *Jeremy Mogilla*, as Tributary to the Turk, but Beneficiary to the Kingdome of Poland, Nothing is to be mentioned of *Maximilian*, but that he in vain besieged *Skalnae*, being destitute of firing in a very cold and unseasonable Autumne, followed by a most rigorous Winter.

1594.
Octob.

1596.

This February, *Sigismund* disquieted with the Care of the future, at the hatred of his past affairs, journeyed to *Prague* to the Emperour, where he was honourably received; but during his stay there was seized with a Fever which turned to the Small pox; at which time the *Siculi* Rebe'led, pretending they were deceived of their promised Liberty, but were by *Bocskay* soon reduced and severely punished. *Dalmatia* had a share of these Troubles, *Berthufius* a Knight of *Rhodes*, having intelligence that *Ibrahim Bassa* Governour of *Clissa*, was at the Mart of *Drilon*, having acquainted *Levcovicius* with his Design, with Five hundred *Segnians* by a Hole in the precipice of the Rock not observed by the *Turks*, crept into the Fortresse, and mastered the *Turks*, whom they slew

flew betwixt sleeping and waking. *Ibrahim*
 mad at this losse, came and besieged it with
Apardi Bassa of *Bosnia*, whom *Lencovitus* with
 5000 men drawn out of the adjacent Garrisons
 drove with much gallantry out of their Trench-
 es and League, with a total rout; but too se-
 cure of an unfledged victory, was by the un-
 expected return of *Ibrahim* (who had collected
 his scattered dispersed remnants among the Hills
 and Woods) himself discomfited, remem-
 bring nothing of the Encounter but the Prey
 they had lost: *Lencovitus* got into *Clissia*,
 whence fearing the want of water, he escaped
 with 200 men, leaving the rest to the Sword or
 Captivity; and *Clissia* fainting with thirst lost to
 the Bargain.

The Chri-
 stians un-
 successful
 attempt on
 Clissia.

While *Cesar* was busied at his Diets held at
Prague, *Vienna*, *Presburgh*, and *Ratisbone*,
 as *Sigismund* at *Claudianopolis*, * the noise of
Mahomet's vast preparations had terrified
 all those parts of Christendome. To be
 before hand with him therefore, *Herbersteyn*,
 and *Dracovitus* the Successor of *Erdædins* (a
 man whose noble Acts had raised him beyond
 all Accessions of Felicity, so that he had no-
 thing to fear but Fortune) invested *Constan-*
cia, attempted to be relieved by *Apardi* of
Bosnia, but he was beaten and the Town taken;
 with the like Fate *Achomet* the Eunuch with 20
 noised to be a 100 thousand men, coming
 too late to his Assistance, besieged *Petrinia*
 joyntly with him; to the relief hereof *Dras-*
covitus,

*Clausen-
burg.

The Turks
defeated
before Pe-
trinia in
Illyria.

covicinus, Lencovicinus, Erdeodus, and Heberstajn, assayed to passe the *Colapis*, but neither Ford nor Bridge being feasible, they retreated toward the head of the River, which the Enemy mistaking for a Flight, suddenly by swimming and wading passed over in pursuit of them, but was so gauled in his passage by Musquet shot, and so well received at his Landing, that happy was he could get back again, in which endeavour many of them perished.

At *Siscia* the Christians found passage, and the Enemy besieging it, whose Scouts they put to flight, sending with them the terror and rumor of a numerous Army, with which they advanced, and besieged the besiegers, who valorously attempted to break through, or to carry the place, but were at last, what by the Bullets from the Castle, and the Sword from the Camp, reduced to the Discretion of the Victor. Only *Aphus* and *Odaverdus*, *Achomet's* Assistants, escaped away.

The Affairs
of Hunga-
ry.

In Hungary the ballance of ill Fortune went equal, *Solyman* Bassa of *Femeswar*, and *Ennehan* of *Belgrade*, besieged *Lippa*, whence the obstinacy of the besieged, and the fame of *Barbelius* had repulsed them, and *Sigismund* subdued *Nagylachum* at the same time, together with the *Tartar Cham*, (who in most savage manner destroyed the Countrey), in the great plain betwixt *Belgrade* and *Femeswar*, and pursued him almost 30. miles; *Maximilian* also besieged *Hatvanum* aided by *Swartzenburgh*

burgh, his forces amounting to 20000. Foot, and 15000. Horse: the Governour of this place was *Arslanes* the Son of *Saralibeg*, a youth of great virtue above his Age, who by a fortunate and vigorous Salley so terrified the General of the Ordnance that he abandoned his Battery. He was incited the more to this Gallantry, by his Mother *Fatima*, a Woman of a virile and noble Spirit, who set before him the reward of Victory or an Honourable glorious Death, if vanquished; but such was his fatal oversight, that while his men wearied with toyle and anguished with wounds, were taking their repose by his order, and had abandoned their Stations, the Christians entred, and with *Turkish* Cruelty put them all to the Sword. *Arslanes* making a resolute opposition fell not unrevengeed.

The Siege of Hatvanum, taken by M. Maximilian.

This Slaughter at *Hatvanum*, *Agria* expiated; for Sultan *Mahomet* with 200 thousand men a greater number then *Solyman* e're brought into Christendome, being arrived at *Belgrade* sent away *Gyaffer Bassa* an Eunuch before him to that place, the Christians as accustomed to the War, being no way daunted at his approach. His first Assault was with great constancy and courage repelled, and the maintenance of the Town resolved on by *Terco*, *Nyari*, and *Kinski* the Commanders, but the *Germans* and *Walloon*s being afraid of their Lives, articted and delivered it, although they saved not their lives thereby, being first stripped and then put to the Sword. *Nyari* hiding

Agria yielded to Sultan Mahomet in person.

himself in their Camp, as *Barisonius* and *Kinski* in the *Belgrade* Tower, escaped away in the night. At length *Maximilian* came to *Rimaszombathum*, and at *Rimaszecsium* *Sigismund Bathori* joyned his Forces with him, amounting to 32 thousand Horse, and 28 thousand foot.

At *Keresztur* both Armies engaged, and the *Turks* by the valour of the Fronteers of *Swarzenburgh's*, *Palfi's*, and *Kyrali's* Brigades, with the losse of 8000. men, and 43. great Guns, were driven back to the Camp, which *Mahomet* opposed to the Christians; *Maximilian* seeing the presentnesse and heat of the Souldiers, passed over the *Morasse* before him, and came to succour his Companions. Here-
 upon ensued in the *Turks* Camp, great lamentation and fear, *Mahomet* himself flying to *Szolnoc*, while the slaughter was continued upon his men. And now without dispute the *Turk* had been totally routed, when the Christians neglecting the pursuit, and disorderly rising their Camp, were themselves put to flight. It is reported that there were not above 500. *Turks* that made this first resistance, by whose hardnesse *Cicala Bassa* streight collected 40. thousand more, and furiously prosecuted this turn of Fortune, slaying these Camp pillagers like sheep: of whom (by meer fear only) 10. others say 20 thousand were missing, with all the Baggage which fell to the Enemy: so that a brave victory was lost by Covetousnesse. Nor did

The Battel
 of Keresztur
 betwixt Mahomet
 and Maximilian.
 1596.
 26. Oct.

did the Enemy carry away an unbloodyed Conquest, leaving behind him twenty, others write, fifty thousand slain. *Mahomet* to *Constantinople*, and *Maximilian* troubled in mind (and having gathered his dispersion) to *Vienna*, while *Serini* worsted the Governour of *Zigeth* (pust up with this Event) at his siege of *Babocka*, and *Palsi* confirmed the wavering Towns of *Strigonium* and *Vacia*.

Mahomet returns to Constantinople.

Sigismund to be installed and honoured with the Order of the Golden Fleece, took a journey to *Prague*, appearing much troubled at this unhappy issue of the War, and the Conscience of his Facts, being by nature more difficile to blot out the memory of them, than to commit them in his anger; and therefore now he resigned his Principality for fear of the *Turk*, and his own Concerns to *Maximilian*, although advised by *Cesar* that the affections of the People were more enclined to a Prince of their own Nation, and that the present exigence of affairs could not but cause some discontents in the State; notwithstanding he persisted in his Humour, and gave a Divorce to his Wife, Conditioning for the Principality of *Opulia*, fifty thousand pounds, and a Cardinals Hat to be obtained for him by the Emperour; he seeming to loath the unstable state of Greatnesse, being yet himself the sicklest of all.

Sigismunds despondencies and fluctuations.

Maximilian stood more firmly to his business resolving to recompence his late losse; and suddenly (accompanied by *Palsi* and his other

Vacia's
successes
in Hun-
gary.

Generals) forced *Tata* with a Petard, and besieged *Papa*; the Governour whereof *Semenurus* had sent him word to know, whether he that had dared to fight with *Mahomet* would try his force upon his Castle? if so, let him but come and give him liberty to draw his sword given him by the *Sultan*; and to a person of such Valour and boldnesse as him, the Gates should be opened. This Garrison being forced at last to render, the *Walloons* in Revenge slew most of them, the rest were saved by the means of the above-named Commanders. *Maximilian* likewise beleagured *Raab*; but such was the Confidence of *Aly Bassa* the Governour thereof, that he set open the Gates and drove the Cattel out of the Town to graze, shewing much jollity at the businesse; for soon after came *Mahomet* the Vizier, with 80000 Men, and took *Vacia* and *Tata*, after a siege of five weeks, & *Maximilian* being of no Competent Force to oppose, having done sufficiently by Defeating the *Tartars* a little while before, retreated to *Csalokena*, where he encamped, and built several Castles to secure his Entrenchments, which *Mahomet* attempting, was by the Courage of *Colonitzius* and *Nadasdi*, with losse disappointed; as was *Sigismund Bathori* with 14 thousand before *Temeswar*, from whence he was dislodged by a numerous Multitude of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but yet so easily that he took *Chanada* in his return home.

The Estates being assembled at *Presburgh*,
Stephen

Stephen Szulai, Nicholas Istvanfi, and Bartholomew Pocsi, were delegated to receive the Government from *Sigismund*, as being fully resolved for a Private Life, by the Examples of *Dioclesian*, who retired to *Salonas*, and *Charles* the fifth, to the Monastery of *Justus*; but with greater Moderation than Constancy: passing now from *Kovasockzium* thorough *Hungary* into *Silesia*: So the *Hungarians, Siculi*, and *Saxons*, swore Allegiance to the Emperor, against whom the *Turk* having effected nothing by his *Chiauxes*, threatned an Army of Three hundred thousand Men; but Fortune had otherwise disposed a kindnesse for him at hand, by prompting *Swarzburg* and *Palsi* to the recovery of *Raab*, by the Device of a *Petard* and the secret close conveyance of the Design. *Swarzburg* to this purpose chose out 2050 of his most daring Souldiers, and *Palsi* 3000; these without Drum or Trumpet passed over the *Memphou* Woods in the silence of the night being guided by *Felnemeth* newly discharged out of the Prison of that place: but nothing contributed so much to the Success of this Enterprize as the Confidence of the Enemy, who boasted, that When the Weather-cock upon one of the Towers should crow out, then *Raab* should be regained by the Christians. Being thus arrived unseen or unheard, to the Walls of the Town, *Babacurtus* to whom the lesser *Petard* was entrusted, found the outward Gate, and that leading to *Alba* (by the fatal negligence

Palsi's & Swarzburg's Successful Enterprize upon Raab.

gence of the Enemy) not locked up , which he straightwayes opened , when they all took it for an *Omen* that the Presence of God was with them , and that he had been by Prayers interested in the attempt. To the inward Gate the Petard was applied which shivered it in peices, and broke the Bars and Hinges , making way for *Babacurtus* and *Oberenpruccus*, to enter and gain the Market place. *Swarzenburgh* staid at the Gate careful of the Event, as to avoyd Confusion among one another, and to secure them of Aid ; and now the Enemy half naked ran to Arms ; but as if cold water had been poured upon them , were assoon stupified and amazed ; yet at the last raged with such fury in revenge of their unavoidable death , that three *Janizaries* put five hundred to flight. In this hazzardous juncture *Palsius* came to the succour of *Swarzenburgh* , and one of his Horsemen refusing to alight , dismounted first himself, and by his example animated the rest to follow him. A Bloody fight being now renewed , *Haly Bassa* was slain, and the opened-day discovered an entire Victory to the Christians. A very great spoil was here divided ; an Hundred eighty eight Great Guns sent to the Emperour, by whom *Babacurtus* the messenger was rewarded with 4000 Guilders, & a 1000 annually ; *Swarzenburgh* with a hundred thousand Guilders , and the Town of *Hustopeesium* and Government of *Raab* ; *Palsius* because it was a service due to his Countrey, was very

Raab surprized & taken after a sharp & bloody Dispute.

very well content with a Cup worth a thousand pound.

But in *Transylvania* Fortune shewed her self partial in respect to this her indulgence at *Raab*. *Michael* the Vayvod of *Valachia*, a Valiant Prince, had voluntarily embraced the present state of the Emperours Affairs, by a League ratified with his Commissioners at *Ter-govistium*, by which the Sons of *Michael* were to succeed their Father in the Principality; to acknowledge the Emperour without any Tribute; his Family failing, the Estates shall have the power of Election; the League to be offensive and defensive. This affair so happily transacted in *Valachia*, was crossed by another in *Transylvania*. *Sigismund* with his usual inconstancy (his Crimes suffering him no where to be at quiet, but hurrying him from place to place) in a disguise arrived in *Transylvania*, and came to *Claudianopolis*, pretending non-payment of his Pension, and other dissatisfaction; and was there by the Magistrates received as their Prince, as to whose Government they had been accustomed. The like did *Stephen Boskay* Captain of the Guards, who partly with persuasions, and partly with terror, Awed his Colleague *Cornisus* and *Moses Szekely* Governour of the *Siculi*, to a Compliance with the Faction; the Force and armed Power whereof constrained the Commissioners above-named, who had in vain expected *Sigismund Racoetz* the Emperours General,

Sigismund resumes the Principality of Transylvania by means of Boczkay.

Sigis-
mund's
Excuses.

to swim with the present Current of Affairs, and to Complement his return to the Government; which the Vulgar so madly entertained that they were ready to limb *Cornisius* for putting them in mind of their Oath to the Emperour. The Commissioners were soon after summoned to appear before *Sigismund*, which as necessity required they obeyed, to whom he (as his Custome was) excused the business, complaining that the Principality of *Opulia* answered not the promises made concerning it: but neverthelesse he would continue his faith to the Emperour; and so dismissed them to *Cassovia*.

The Turks
intermed-
dle and be-
siege *Varadin* but
repulsed.

The Province thus in Commotion, *Mehemeth Satergis* Bassa with 60000 Men, came to fish in those troubled waters; and although deprecated by *Sigismund*, laid Siege to *Varadin*; the Governour whereof *George Kyraly* maintained it in the Right of the Emperour, who sent to him with supplies *Nyari* and *Rederm*. Thirty dayes the City was besieged, at the Expiration whereof the *Turks* incommodated with Rain and tempestuous weather were forced to rise: as did *Matthias* the same day, and by the same intemperance of the Weather from *Buda*, having besieged it just so many dayes together; but he lost not the whole Expedition as did the *Turk*, for in the beginning thereof he took *Palotta*, *Vesprimium*, and other places.

Sigismund thus Established endeavoured his re-

Hungaria and Transylvania. 221

reconciliation with the Emperour, and received his Wife again, so that there was again a right understanding, by the Clemency and good nature of *Rudolphus*, established between them; insomuch that he sent *Basta* with an Army to aid him against the *Turks*. But another Freak taking him in the head, while he seemed to intend a firmer and stricter Union, having substituted his Uncle, Cardinal *Andrew Bathori*, and the Bishop of *Varmia* (by the Policy of *Sigismundus*, who designed upon these Provinces) to the Government, he himself again repudiated his Wife, and breaking off the Treaty with *Cesar*, privily fled into *Poland*. by which means the Principality was engaged in great Troubles; for the Cardinal presently possessed himself of the whole Country, whereupon ensued Hostility betwixt him and *Maximilian*; *Basta* with his Army moving from *Cassovia* to the Expulsion of *Bathori*, having obliged *Michael* the Vayvod of *Valachia* to be constant to his late League; who the better to conceal his Design, pretended to take part with the Cardinal, buying Powder and Bullets in his Countrey which he intended to use against him; and first took *Corona*, and drew the *Siculi* to his party, and in a sudden encounter, (but obstinately maintained) put *Andrew* to flight, who hoping to escape over the *Oxytozian Alps* into *Poland*, was there torn in peices by the *Siculi*. This Event determined the Allegiance of the *Transylvanians* to *Maximilian*,
by

by his Commissioners *Michael* the Vayvod, and *Basta*

Mahomet the Grand Seignieur being deterred by his Mother and his Chief *Sultana*, from going any more in person to the War, having been so neerly endangered at *Keresztur*, that in his flight for hast he lost his Turbant, committed the Expedition to *Ibrahim* his Chief Vizier. To be ready prepared against this Invasion, *Zwarzemburg*, *Palfi*, and *Nadasdi*, reduced *Tata*, and attempted *Alba Regalis* by Petards clapt to the Gates; but their Designe being discovered, the Garrison sallied out and routed the *Frenchmen* that had the orders of the Engine, and seized one of the Petards, which was carried to *Buda*, where the Barbarians, not daring to discharge it, Bastinadoed the *Frenchmen* they had taken to the Experiment, when it flew into peices and miserably mangled and killed the standers by.

Alba Regalis attempted by Petards in vain.

Ibrahim the chief Viziers Expedition into Hungary.

Ibrahim being arrived, pretended Peace, and gave notice thereof to *Palfi*, whereupon Deputies met in the Island of *Vizze*, equally distant between *Strigonium* and *Buda*. The Turk demanded *Eileck*, *Strigonium*, *Novigrad*, *Raab*, with future security; the Christians stand to their just possession of them; that Peace would be welcome, but not upon such terms. *Ibrahim* perceiving no advantage could be expected this way, the Christians also declining Battel, made an Irruption into the Countrey, and most barbarously laid wast all that

that Tract of Ground which lies betwixt the Rivers *Waegh*, *Nitre* and *Ippolus*; multitudes of Sick and Diseased persons at the *Pesthenian* Bathes, were abandoned to the Cruelty of the Enemy, and crawling in the Roads made most horrible lamentations. Nor spared he any place Sacred, or Profane, or Condition of men; of whom with Children and Infants crying after their Parents, he carried 3000 away into Captivity. This Desolation *Swarzemburg* helplessly beheld, although instigated by *Palsi* to set upon those ravenous Miscreants; but he was loth to hazzard his Army. *Palsi* himself therefore impatient of the Insolence, set upon a Party of Six thousand at *Palankin*, and destroyed them; and upon the retreat of *Ibrahim*, with the highest rage burnt down, & took in several Towns, and among the rest *Coppan*, and *Dombro*.

His ravaging Cruelty

It was now the Year 1600. famous for the great Jubile of *Clement* the eighth, when *Michael* the Vayvod of *Transylvania*, elated with his prosperous Successes, ambitiously affected the Sovereignty of all *Dacia*, and by keeping *Transylvania* in his Power began to be suspected by the Emperour, as he was likewise hated by other of his Neighbours for his Invasion of *Moldavia*, in prosecution of his Quarrel against *Sigismund*; who to revenge his Uncles Death, did now instigate *Samoischus* to send Aid to *Jeremy* of *Moldavia*, and to furnish him with an Army for an Expedition into *Transyl-*

The end of Michael the valiant Vayvod of Valachia.

Transylvania, in which he was assisted by *Moses Szekely*, *Francis Vas*, and *Gabriel Bethlen* (better known to the *English* by the name of *Bethlehem Gabor*) *Michael* having timely notice of their Embodiment (leaving his Wife and his Son *Peterschones* in *Transylvania*) speedily passed over the *Alps*, and at *Nester* fell unexpectedly upon *Jeremy* and *Sigismund*, and made a great slaughter of the *Poles* and *Cossacks*, with the Discomfiture of thirty thousand of his Enemies. By this Victory he possessed himself of *Suchava* and all *Moldavia*, and horribly havocked *Bessarabia*, *Russia*, and *Podolia*.

Samoysci-
us his re-
venge a-
gainst him-
Samoyscius impatient of this Insolence, having Collected an Army at *Bosorum*, wrested the Victory out of the Victors hands, and drove him out of *Moldavia* into the abruptnesses of the Mountains by the River *Sereczium*, whither having also pursued him by the incessant diligence of the *Cossacks*, he thence drove him round into *Transylvania* from whence he first began the War; when judging it neither safe nor necessary to engage his *Polish* Army in an Enemies Countrey, he Deputed *Michael Szekely* to follow him & to seize the Principality. This *Basta* opposed, sending *Csaka* as from the Emperour, to bid them desist from Invasion of his Dominions; to which when *Samoyscius* answered that there was no other Design, but to prosecute *Michael* as the Common Enemy and onely Cause
of

of these Troubles by the *Turks*; *Pasta* enough offended against *Michael*, offered his own Army to his suppression, upon the same account as *Csaki* managed his Commission to *Samoy-scins*, to gain the Principality to himself. The *Michael* Vayvod understanding this Conjunction, sent *defeated* to desire leave that he might be heard in his *flies to* own defence, which being denied; he levied an Army of Twenty thousand men; but was again Defeated and forced to fly to *Tergovissia*, whence (being betwixt the Hammer and the Anvile, *Basta & Moses Szekebeli*) he escaped over the *Severine Alps* to *Prague*; where he hoped to vindicate and clear his actions, as *Csaki* foolishly, yet impudently laboured, in *Csaki's* the absence of *Maximilian*, for his Investiture in *Transylvania*; not Considering that *Intrigues*. 'Dignity is not hastily to be desired & prosecuted, although by a person of great Merits: 'Time must be attended in which it may appear 'that by such preferment a man hath rather given then received a benefit.

As the distempers of the Great ones were *The French* monstrous, so was the malign dispositions of *mutiny as* the Souldiery. The *French* Garrison of *Papa* mutyning for their Pay, had seized and secured the Governour *Michael Marochi*, and slew all that opposed them, Conditioning with the *Turk*, for their Arrears, to deliver them the Cattle; but the *Turk*, either mistrusting them, or too tenacious of his money, made no use of the advantage. News hereof being brought

to *Swarzenburg*, he laid Siege to them, losing a great many men by a fierce Eruption of the *French*, who knew what they might trust to if taken, wherein himself also was slain by a Bullet. *Kederus* succeeded him in the Supreme Command, who beat the *French* back into the Town and there closely shut them up; but he also died of a sudden Disease before the surrender, and left the Atchievement to *Nadasdi*; who having reduced them to a dog-hunger, and starved them to skin and bone, made them yeild the place; at which time some few were by the pittyful Souldiers-knockt on the head, the rest were tortured to death with most Exquisite Cruelties, some of them Choaked to death upon the Wheels of a Water-mill, after many Descents and Ascents; some Roasted with a slow Fire; and others given to the Dogs.

Their punishment.

Sigismund resumes his Principality.

Transylvania is our next Stage, troubled with a smatch of the same disloyalty to the Emperor; who delaying his answer to their Commissioners, *Sigismund* again stept in and recovered the Principality, vacating those Powers and Instructions given them to treat. Next he imprisoned *Cornisius*, *Pancratius*, *Senegus*, and others, who favoured the Emperours Title. This afforded an occasion to *Michael's* Restitution, who being dismiss from *Prague* with a substitutory Command and Power, and seemingly reconciled with *Basta* by the mediation of *Gonzaga* Governour of *Uradin*,

radin, joyntly engaged *Sigismund* and his Generals *Barbelins* (lame with the Gout and Cramp) and *Moses Szekehely*, as their Army (in a Confusion and without any care) was descending from the Mountain of *Doroslone*, *Sigismund* and soon put them to flight. Here were slain *Defeated*. Ten thousand, and a hundred and thirty Ensigns taken. This new Successe so Exalted the mind of the Vayvod that he could in no wise brook *Basta's* Superiority (by so many prosperous accidents transported indeed from a just and moderate man, to very ungoverned and rapinious actions.) They were both at *Claudiopolis* where the old Grudge seemed to have been wholly forgotten, when *Basta* by a crue of bloody *Walloons* caused him to be assassinated; *The Vay-* and his Companions and followers to be dispersed and to fly for their lives; by which *Ar-* *vods assassinated.* *tifice* and impudence together, he imposed on the Emperour that he was killed in a fair manner and upon a just Quarrel, which the Emperour was glad to dissemble, while from this impune and flagitious fact he took courage to proceed to greater and more dedecorous and base practises.

For now under colour of Heresy and Schism and the care of the Emperour's Revenue; whatever Silver or other moneys could be discovered was seized by him, so that the People when they looked for a protection, perceived there was no such thing meant them by this Stork, who pilled and fleeced them to their skin;

Sigismund's & the Transylvanians Breach of League with the Turks severely punished.

'Glory is cherished by industry; when there is
'no room for that, Vertue her self is very un-
'pleasant, and where rewards attend the vici-
'ous, scarce any will be good *gratis*. *Bistricia*
had refused to open the Gates to him, which
he forced and barely plundered, seizing all their
best wealth in money and attire to his own use,
and then gave it a spoyl to his Souldiers, who
left not a Covering to the Women. Nay, so
miserable was the Calamity of the *Transyl-
vanians* at this time, that they were neer fami-
shed, all their Cattel being driven into *Silesia*;
and one measure of Wheat sold at 25 Guilders,
which money would have bought formerly two
hundred. Thus by leuitable degrees did the
Divine Justice and indignation proceed to
punish and revenge the breach of their League
with the *Turks*, the heavynesse of the infliction
computing for the delay of it. *Sigismund*
fled to *Brassone* to excite and engage the *Turks*,
in which affair after he had fruitlessly employ-
ed *Moses Szokelehy*, he began to sink and des-
pond and finally cast himself upon the Empe-
rour, of whom after a Truce condescended to
by *Basta*, he obtained pardon, and a yearly Re-
venue of 50000 Guilders, with the Principality
of *Lobkowitz* which maintained him among the
Bohemians to an old & unreverenced Age.

But the stirs in *Transylvania* ceased not with
him: for another intestine War was kindled by
Moses Szekelchi and *Bethlen Gabor*, in pre-
tence of assisting their Countrey, but really,

it was a *Turkish* Design: these two *Bassa* encountered between *Alba Julia* and *Varadgya*, & after a Bloody dispute put them to flight: both the Captains escaped, but whither? to *Be-
stessus* the *Bassa* of *Temeswar*, as more humane than the *German* Christians; whose outrages and their Generals uncontrolled power and insolence was solely imputable to the sloth and degenerate idleness of *Rudolph*. *Bassa* used this Victory with all extremity of Fire and Sword, to such a ruine and destruction of the Commonalty, Gentry and Nobility, that they wished for *Turkish* and *Tartarian* Slavery.

The State of *Styria* in the Western parts of *Affairs in Hungary* was alike Calamitous, groaning under the Tyranny of the Enemy and the pressures of their lawful Sovereign. *Ibrahim* *Bassa* with the *Aga* of the *Janizaries* with a body of them amounting to twenty four thousand, arrived at *Mohacz* intending the siege of *Strigoni-
um*; but at the intreaty of *Nasuff* Governour of *Sigeth*, whose Contributaries *Herben-
steyn* had severely handled; they first blocked up and took *Pabocza*, and then besieged *Cany-
sa*, where *George Paradyser* was Governour (the same who perswaded the surrender of *Clis-
sia* in *Illyria*) who with the height of Courage maintained it against the *Turks*, after he had sustained great loss by the blowing up of his Powder, which was supplied to him by *George Serinus*; and at the same time came *Matthias*

the Arch-Duke, and *Philip Emanuel* Duke of *Mercœur*, with 25, others say but Fourteen thousand to his releif. This Duke did excellent service against the Enemies Horse, and in his last Encounter with them gave them so notable a Defeat, that it was not doubted but that the Enemy would rise & be glad to be gone; but Provision being scarce in their Camp (of which the *Turks* are alwayes frugal and yet better provided) they were forced to forsake the Town, and that in such haste and disorder, that *Paradyser* daunted therewith (although he knew the necessity of the *Turks* departure) for that the Horse had nothing but a few Leaves to feed upon, and was encouraged to hold out till their return, delivered the place to the Enemy, upon Condition of a free departure, which brought him to *Vienna*, where being publicly Convicted he lost his head upon a Scaffold. *Ibrahim* after this Acquist was very solicitous about a Peace, but while it was negotiated he died.

Canyfa
yeilded to
the *Turks*
by *Parady-*
ser for
which he
loß his
head at
Vienna.

Ferdinand, afterwards Emperour, the Nephew of *Rudolphus* by *Charles* his Brother, was at this time Governour of *Styria*, *Carniola*, and *Carinthia*; he in the Year 1660. had Married *Mariana* the Daughter of *Will.* Duke of *Bavaria*, which Lady being a zealous Catholick, would not enter the Limits of his Dominions until purged of Hæresie, & the Libertys granted to those of the Augustan Confession were taken away; which the Arch-Duke at the instance of the Jesuits rescinded, and by Oath

Oath obliged himself to the Pope that he would severely handle the Professors of the Protestant Religion within his Dominions, and hereupon they were either banished and forced from their Houses, or plundred and killed, with such inhumanity that the Papists blowing up their Churches with Gun-powder, raged against the bones of the dead and the graves of them, common and allowed to all men; insomuch that what the *Turks* had spared, was not spared by them.

Ferdinand
rages against the
Protestants

To these outrages, the Protestants opposed the Treaty at *Passau*, and challenged the assurance and faith plighted by the Arch-Duke himself, by which in 1581. he confirmed his Fathers Agreement with the States, during which space of eighteen years and upwards, he had received the sum of Nine hundred thousand Florens of the *Rhine*, the price of their Liberty of Conscience; but notwithstanding this manifesto they were commanded to depart, and those that stayed spoyled and undone. No hopes of redresse appearing, and the rumour of *Bozckay's* proceeding in *Hungary* in favour of the Religion inviting them thither, they forsook their Countrey and prosperously Seated themselves there. To omit the barbarity practised on the inhumed Corps (as the demolishing of their Churches at *Gratz*) of *William Zimmerman* the Protestant and an eminent Minister of the place, which they threw into the River *Mur*.

Canyſa
beſieged by
Ferdinand

But *Ferdinand's* ſucceſſe was answerable to this injuſtice, he was engaged in the ſiege of *Canyſa* (aſſiſted therein by *Aldobrand* the Popes Legate with his *Italian* Forces) where in none but *Roman Catholicks* by the advice of *Sigismund* Count of *Thurn*, afterwards drowned, were ſuffered to be liſted, leſt the impiety of the Proteſtants might cauſe the Enterpriſe to miſcarry. The Governour of the Town was *Haſanes*, who with 800 men and as many more received from *Zigeth* and *Buda*, (by the negligence of *Orphus Gallonius* the General of the Ordinance) reſolutely maintained it; this *Orphus* in filling the ditches with Wood from the adjoining Forreſt (which work went ſlowly forward) was ſhot with a Culverin bullet and killed. Nor did *Ceſar Porta* his Succellour make much more haſte or ſpeed, being tired out with the Enemies ſalleys: no more then the relief from *Matthias* to animate his couſin, which conſiſted of 6000 men led by *Chriſtoph. Roſeworm*, and the Duke of *Merceurs* Lieutenant General: for by the unexperience of the General and Officers (who failing of their reinforced attempts had no mind to venture again) they protracted ſo long, till cold Winter with ſtorms and froſts made them deſert their ſtations (a thouſand Horſemen being frozen ſtiff in one nights time) being alſo ſurcharged with ſnow, hunger, wearineſſe, and which is worſt of all, over-watching in attending the induſtrious Enemy; who now by their de-

The ſiege
broken up.

departure gained their Ordinance; and satisfied their Cruelty upon the sick and wounded persons left behind. Thus the Protestants, who were scandalized from being present, were saved from the ruine that involved the Papists.

Far more renownedly did the Duke of *Mercœur* deport himself at *Alba*, which he besieged with twenty thousand Men; *Christopher Roseworm* with great labour and diligence passing a thousand men over the Bog to the Suburbs, two whereof the *Insulary* and the *Desliacan* were easily gained, others being encouraged by the adventure to follow them. The *Alba Regalis* having nothing but the City to defend made a resolute resistance, but was in fine beaten off the Walls, and the Town regained in the 58 year after it had been taken by *Solyman*. This Victory the licentiousness of the Souldiers greatly blemished, the City being ransacked by them, where they spared not the bones of the Kings from which the *Turks* had Religiously abtained. The new Garrison consisting of a thousand *German* Foot, and six hundred *Hungarians*, was committed to the Government of *Marcus Insulanus*, famous for his Defence of *Varadin*, and *Michael Vatai*.

The report of this losse being brought to *Hassanes*, he joyned with the Vizier Bassa, resolving to attempt *Mercœur's* Camp, to whose rescue very opportunely came *Matthias*; the fight was managed with equal spirit and strength till

till the *Hungarians* began to flinch, at which time *Amurath Bassa* of *Buda*, with *Mahomet Beg* were slain with a Bullet, which changed the fortune of the day, and put the *Turks* to flight. There were slain 5000. of them, but yet they gave not over their design, for the next year, the noble Duke of *Mercaur* being dead at *Norimberg*, *Hasanes* returned to *Alba*, and before the Governors had repaired the ruins of the Fortifications, was close at the Walls, whereupon the *Germans* basely betrayed the Town. The Garrison was dismissed, but *Insulanus* and *Vatai* being interrogated, if the Delivery was made with their Consent, to which they answered peremptorily in the Negative, were both of them laid hold on, and made Captives, the *Turks* saying, *That their promise was made to the willing, nor were they obliged to them withwhom they had made no Contract.*

Alba re-
gained by
the Turks.

To maintain this violent *Turkish* War the Estates of *Germany* proffered 80 months pay to the Emperour, whose General *Roseworm*, to recompence the losse of *Alba*, besieged *Buda*, while *Althamins* who succeeded *Palsi* in the Government of *Strigonium* valiantly gained *Pesth*; *Buda* being hereby hard put to it, *Hasan* with 30 thousand men came to besiege it, and had beaten *Roseworm*, who passed the *Danow* to encounter him, to the very walls of *Pesth*, when *Matthias* came in and rescued him: but they parted so equally that both Sieges were carried on at the same time, in which no-
thing

The Sieges
of Buda
& Pesth.

thing was memorable but an Engagement of *Cracium*, the General of the Horse, with the *Turks*, in which he was worsted, until *Hasan* for want of Provision departed for *Belgrade*, and left *Roseworm* in his old leagure.

The Christians were much animated at the sight of it, taking in after him *Colocza*, *Paxu*, and other places 60. miles below *Buda*, by the *Heydncks*; and the *Budenses* the more spirited and quickened to a resistance, as they made appear in their Salleys and resolute Eruptions, seizing their very Cannons, and nailing up their touch holes, which was acted while *Roseworm* was playing at Cards, and careless of the matter; This dishonour was seconded with a greater danger, *Oner* and *Ibrahim Beg* having drained the Garrisons of *Alba*, *Sygeth*, and *Canyssa*, came afresh to their relief, but after a sharp Conflict they were overthrown by *Nalafdi*, &c. While *Collonicz* sustained and repelled the besieged. Notwithstanding such *Buda's* was the unclemency of the weather, by show- *Seige b. oke* ers, frost, and snow, that *Matthias* cursing ^{up.} the place where he had been so often unfortunate, was forced to draw off to Winter quarters, leaving *Albert Princestajn* to the defence of *Pesth*.

The Plague and Earthquakes in *Hungary* and 1603. *Austria* this year denoted the ensuing mutations in the Kingdome; for the *Tartars* and *Turks* by a most sudden irruption laid wast all the Country, extending Westward to *Papa*, the Mountain

tain of *Camenesum*, and what ground lyes between the rivers *Dravus* and the *Mur* to *Perlatus*, not without the indignation of Count *George Serini*, then lying on his death bed. *Transylvania* was in the usual variable condition, there was a general famine, with a scarcity of money, and all other mischiefs arising thence; the Soldier demanded his pay and provision, which being not to be had, a defection followed, and the Army marched to *Zacmar*. Upon their departure, *Moses Szekhelij* was constituted Prince, and did Homage to *Mahomet*, and aided by *Beſteſſus* the *Bassa* of *Temeswar*, and the affections of the people took in *Caransebeſſe*, *Alba Julia*, *Claudiopolis*, **Cibinium*, and soon after possessed himself of all *Transylvania*, but this good fortune lasted not long, for *Radulo* the Successor of *Michael* in the *Vaivodship* of *Valachia* a friend of the Emperours, and who made good his predecessors League, surprized him by night, routed his *Turks* and *Tartars*, and sent 30. Standards to *Prague*. There were slain in this Fight *Moses* himself, with many Nobles, and 4000. others, revenged in part soon after by the defeat of the Count of *Solms* who was sent Prisoner to *Constantinople*, the reciprocation of which ill fortune, befel the aforesaid *Bassa* of *Temeswar*, and *Albertus Nagii*, whom *Henry Duval* Count of *Tampyrum*, and *Lewis Rakoczi* totally vanquished, and again recovered *Transylvania* to the Emperour, who by the

* Hermanstad.

Radulo
the *Vai-*
vods Suc-
cesses a-
gainst the
Rebels in
Transyl-
vania.

Hungaria and Transylvania. 237

the advice of *John Molard*, and *Nicholas Brukhayser*, appointed a Decemvirate for the Government of the Province, which continued till annulled by *Boczkey*.

Things succeeded as prosperously in *Hungary*, but the Covetousnesse of the Governours spoiled all; *Nadasdi* and *Collonicfius* subdued *Laccum* and *Bolondvarum*, and cruelly wasted the Country in revenge of the late irruption, and before *Amurath* of *Buda* could joine with *Hasanes*, forced him to fight and routed him, at last came *Hasanes*, and faced *Rosworm* encamped at *Strigonium*, who no way declining the Encounter, which lasted till Evening with great fury, put the Infidels to the run, (the great Guns having peppered the Janizaries) with the losse of 7000 men.

The fruit of this victory was the reduction of *Harvannum*, newly restored to the *Turk*, and the firm Munition and strengthening of *Pesth*. This year Sultan *Mahomet*, unable to go or scarce stand upon his Legs by reason of his fatnesse, died among his Concubines, Pathick boyes, and Troops of Eunuchs, leaving his Son *Achmet* a stripling to the Succession in the Government, who presently applied himself to Peace. In order whereto Commissioners met in the Fields neer to *Rakas*, but the *Turks* insisting on the Restitution of *Strigonium* and *Raab*, and the Emperour demanding *Canyfa*, the Treaty came to nothing.

The year 1604. began with the old grievances,

Persecuti-
on against
the Prote-
stants in
Transyl-
vania.

ces in *Transylvania* concerning Religion, and the great Church of *Cassovia*, that had been granted by *Basta* to the *Cannennicks* of *Amna*, besides that *John Barbians* the Count of *Belgiocosa* and the Emperours Governour in that Town by his Jesuiticall and most severe inquisition was horribly dreaded by the Protestants, an infinite number of whom he had banished out of their Countrey: About this time came an Ambassadour from *Hodabanda* King of *Persia*, offering his assistance against the *Turks*, in this juncture of the minority of *Achmet*, and advising the Christians to Unity, which so encouraged *Rodolph*, that he resolved to employ all his Forces against that Enemy. *Basta* was therefore placed in the Command of *Roseworm*, thought too slow in the service, *Barbians* made Governour of *Transylvania*, and *Collonicz* in the Room of *Thurzo* of that part of *Hungaria* which lyes beyond the *Danow* to *Dravus*. *Hassanes* hearing of these preparations took the feild and frightened the Governour out of *Pesth* and the Garrison out of *Hatvanum*, *Strigonium* was by him in vain beleiged, & thereby the *Turkish* power had in Contempt, for that the *Hungarians* perceived they were more oppressed by their own Souldiers and the feuds of their Commanders, then they were by their Enemies.

This, and some other Inligations and instincts concerning their privileges, the insolence of the *Germans* and the late Inquisitions, caused them to adhere to *Stephen Bocskay*, then appearing

appearing in *Transylvania*, to which Province the *Turks* had preferred *Gabriel Bethlen*, but he modest in prosperous then adverse fortune, had passed it to *Bocskay*, and made himself a Partisan to his Designs, having with *Bectessus* of *Temeswar*, attempted *Lippa*: but while he lingered there, *Lewis Racozi*, and the Count of *Tampirium*, surprized their Camp and made a great slaughter, the *Bassa* and *Bethlen* made a shift to escape half naked and half a sleep: *Bethlen* leaving his Cloaths to be ransacked; where were found some Letters with the Heads of the Conspiracy agreed upon between *Bocskay* and himself, which were afterwards confirmed by some of the Prisoners.

Bocskay
appears in
Transyl-
vania.

Barbianus, the matter being so full of danger, instantly hastened to the Camp at *Rokomaza*, and put the Souldiers in readinesse, and summoned *Bocskay*, who made many tergiversations and delays but denyed the Confederacy. This increased the suspicion, and advised *Barbianus* to put it to a speedy decision by battel. The *Heyducks* were at first induced to take up arms with him, but understanding the peril of their Religion, although their Commanders had been newly ensnared by an Oath of fidelity to *Cesar*, they revolted to the Confederates. Thereafter ensued a fight at *Adorjanum*, where *Bocskay* prevailed against *Bectessus* one of the Emperours Generalls, by a casuall firing of his Train of Powder, and took his Camp richly furnished, which ill successe so ferretted *Barbianus* shut

The Impe-
rialists
worsted by
Bocskay.

up

Bocskay's
appearance
in Tran-
sylvania
assisted by
the Nobil-
ity.

up by forces on every hand, and informed likewise that *Valentine Homonnai* was declared for *Bocskay*, that he departed from *Tockay*, as he fled before from *Varadin* (mistrusting the defence of both places) and came to *Cassovia* where *John Bocacius* the Mayor of the City being a Lutheran denied him entrance, whose examples *Eperjessum*, *Cibinium* the lesse and other places soon after followed. *Bocskay* departing for *Cassovia*, sent before him *Blasius Lippai* (whom for his brute valour he raised from a sordid degree to a great Command, and afterward for his insolence beheaded him, and reduced his Wife to her former condition) who was well-coming and the Magazines and Treasures afterwards opened to *Bocskay*, soon after saluted and presented there with all the Princely Ensignes and Ornaments by *Rakoczi*, *Homonnai*, *Nyari* and other the chief Noblemen; In the mean while *Blasius Lippai* besieging *Barbianus* in *Scopusium*, was repelled by the valour of *Thurzo*, as *Blasius Nemethus* the Captain of the *Heyducks* ranging for prey, was intercepted by *Basta*, defeated, and his head struck off.

Basta with 15000 men shook the confidence of the confederates, whereupon they strengthened themselves with the assistance of *Mahomet* the Grand Vizier, and encountered the Imperialists at the River *Moldavia*, where although they stood the first shock yet were they not able to endure the firm constancy of the *Germans*; who thereupon recovered *Szendreia* and freed *Ruberm*,

Rubens besieged in *Tockay*; *Basta* being thus every day victorious admonished *Bocskay*; to lay down his Arms, and frame and compose his seditious mind to his Duty and Aleigeance; to which *Bocskay* answered, that war was better than Peace unlessse *Transylvania* were left wholly to him; and the Generals, Governours, and Castellanes of *Hungary* be all of that Nation, that the forraign Souldiery be put out of the Realm, and the free Exercise of Religion allowed. But this Confidence of *Basta* was soon blasted, for his Coveteousnesse having made him odious to his Souldiers who were without pay, they fell into a Mutiny and assaulted him in his Quarters (the Convoy of twenty nine Waggon's laden with money and Cloth for the Souldiery, themselves having stollen and carried them away, part into *Poland*, and part to *Bocskay*;) nevertheless having something pacified the Souldiers he attempted *Cassovia* but in vain, & thence retreated to *Leuchovia*, his Army deserting him in the way; insomuch that *Francis Redei* with a small party of 2000 *Heydukks*, and the bent of the People, took in twenty Towns; besides many Castles betwixt the Rivers *Sayon*, *Ippolus*, and *Waegh*, revolted to him.

Basta deserted by his Souldiery for want of Pay.

These Successes caused the Emperour to send away the Bishop of *Vesprimium*, and *Sigismund Forgacz* his Ambassadors to *Bocskay*, to whom (the *Turk* being very observant and intent upon his actions) he at the first audience publickly profest, that if they were sent

R

from

Bockskays
answer to
the Empe-
rours Am-
bassadors.

from the *Hungarian Nobility*, their Embassy was welcome and acceptable to him; but otherwise, if they came from the Emperour it was to no purpose, for that he had engaged so far that he could not possibly recede. At a Diet held at *Szerencsum* soon after, he laid down the Causes of his present undertaking, namely, the Defence of Religion, the Liberty and safety of the People. At the end of which Oration he was confirmed by the Estates in the Principality, and the *Roman, Lutheran, and Calvinian Doctrines* received promiscuously. The Chief Præfecture of *Transylvania*, and the Supreme Command of the Army was conferred, the first on *Sigismund Rakoczi*, the latter on *Valentine Homonnai*.

His suc-
cesses.

From this Diet in *Hungary* he returned into *Transylvania*, where he was met with a *Turkish Chiaux*, who presented him with the usual Ensigns of the Investiture from the grand Seignior, to whom he dispatched away *Stephen Corlatius*, and *George Kikedi*, his Ambassadors with the Homage and Presents, the more envious, for that some *German Youths* were added thereunto. From *Cassovia*, *Bocksay* invited *Stephen Illyeshazi* (fled for his Treason) out of *Poland*, and by the valour of the *Heyduckes* took *Trincinum*, *Fueleck*, *Zackmar*; as *Nitria* by the inconstancy of the Garrison was delivered to *Francis Redes* by *Sigismund Forgacz* the Bishop of the place. Which losses with want of money so disabled *Basta*, besides that

that he was in great danger of his life, that he fled to *Presburgh*, where *Collonitz* endeavour'd to relieve him, but his Souldiers turned sides; *Tyrnaw* hereupon yeilded, and *Stanislaus* and *Christopher Thurzo* submitted to *Redejus*.

Hence the War was carried into *Moravia* by Eight thousand *Heyducks* and a thousand *Turks*, Commanded by *Dengelegius* who brought away 4000 Captives thence; and *Tockay* was at the last extremity delivered by *Renberus*, whose Fidelity and Valour *Bocskay* himself commended. The Revolt of the Isle of *Csallokoes* followed this rendition, and gave advantage to 6000 of the Confederates (so attempted were *Bocskay's* party called) to make an attempt upon *Presburgh* (burning in their way thither *St. George* and other Towns) whence being rejected by *Basta*, they turned their Invasion upon *Austria*, which they destroyed as far as *Prinquelin*. At the same time *Nemethus* to enlarge this Devastation passed the *Danubius* at *Sabaria*, to whom *Nadasdi* and other Noblemen for fear of their own Territories, joyned themselves; and even to the wonder of the *Barbarians*, sacked all that Tract of ground lying betwixt *Layla* and *Arrhabon*, pretending Religion as the incentive to this inmane Cruelty; although they unmercifully tortured the reformed Ministers, and sold very Infants for Slaves to the *Turks*, to such a detestation, that God caused Blood to drop out of Gold paid by a *Turk* to a Christian for one of those Captives.

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This

The like
ravage
made in
Styria by
Nemethus
and others.

This Countrey Desolated, he fell next into *Styria*, and barbarously used the Town, situated betwixt *Arrhabon*, *Pingua*, and *Lappinicia*; and had almost shook the Allegiance of *Drafcovitus* the Governor of *Illyria*; but he recovering himself, and assisted by *Trantsmandorf*, raised an Army of ten thousand men and drove *Nemethus* out of *Sclavonia* together with his Partakers, among whom were some *Tartars*, to *Zigeth*, *Coppan*, and other their respective Holds and Garrisons: by which means *Drafcovitus* gained to himself great Authority and Renown. But these most horrid Divisions hastned the Common Ruin; for *Mahomet* the now prime Vizier, who had delivered *Strigonium* himself to the Christians, besieged it in person; which *Bocskay* quarrelled, alleading that by his League with them no City in *Hungary* ought to be taken by the *Turks*; but being not Master of himself, he sent *Homonnai* either at the request or Command of *Mahomet* with 6000 men: and not long after the Town within ten years of its reduction, was delivered by *William Oetingensis* and his *Germans*; who diffiding in the *Hungarians* dismiss them out of the Town, not to this onely disadvantage, for they presently thereupon joyned with *Redejus* against the Emperour, to whom *Erssekuyvarum* was yeilded by the consent of *Matthias*, upon the promise of *Redejus* that it should not come into the *Turks* Hands, but be restored when ever the War should be composed.

Strigonium yeilded again to the *Turks* 1605. in the third year of the reign of *Acemet*.

Mahomet

Mahomet the Vizier now summoned *Bocz-kay* to *Buda*, to the Solemnization of the Marriage of the Bassa of that City, who met him on his way as far as *Rakos*, and introduced him in State, where *Bocz-kay* did Homage for *Transylvania*, and submitted it under the protection of the *Turks*: whereupon he was presented with a Crown as King also of *Hungary* (supposed to have been the *Constantinopolitan* Emperours, or the Despots of *Thrace*) and a Sword embellished with Gold, Jewel, and other Ornaments; all which (except the Crown) *Bocz-kay* accepted, but that he refused, acknowledging *Cesar* to have been duly crowned, for which his modesty was worthily praised, however he may be justly taxed of Sedition and Rebellion. By reason of this fealty the Vizier made him Tribute free for ten years, those expired, the yearly Tribute of ten thousand Guilders to be paid at the Port for the Upper *Transylvania*, at which agreement the Janizaries made great acclamations of Felicity, as expecting a Donative and Gratuity.

A Diet was soon after held by *Bocz-kay* at *Corpona*, whither came *Sigismund Forgacz* from *Cesar*, with Conditions of Peace, to which the *Turk* engaged by the Rebel Bassa's of *Aleppo* and *Caramania*, was inclinable also in his own behalf, having first seen *Bocz-kay's* Propositions. This Overture came to a Conclusion at *Vienna*, managed by *Illyeshazi* and *Mlasodovitus*, on the part of the *Transylvanian*

The Emperor makes Peace with Bocskay, the reason thereof. Caesar consenting to whatsoever Propositions, as knowing *Bocskay* must ere long dye without Issue. The Terms were, a general and mutual Amnesty and Oblivion, a Toleration of the *Roman*, *Lutheran*, and *Calvinian* Professions, a Palatine to be elected by the Votes of the *Hungarians*; the Chambers and new Courts to be abolished; The Treasury to be regulated by new Commissioners, the *Hungarians* to redeem the Castles pawned to the *Germans*; The Government to be administred by *Hungarians*; but *Raab* and *Comorra* may be governed by deserving *Germans*; All *Transylvania*, with that part of *Hungary* which *Sigismund Bathori* enjoyed, to belong to *Bocskay*, together with the Lordships of *Tockay*, *Sacmar*, &c. Which for want of Issue, shall revert to Caesar: if the Peace be not concluded with the *Turk* they shall joyn Arms; Bishops descended of the Nobility to have Voyce and place in Counsel, others not. This was ratified by the Deputies of all the upper Hereditary Provinces of the Emperour and firmed by the eminentest Nobility of both sides. *Varadin* was herewith yeilded to *Bocskay*, having all along been stoutly defended against him by *Baptista Pecsin*, as *St. George* and *Bozinium* were rendred to *Illyeshazi*.

The Articles of the Peace.

Peace with the Turk also. The Peace was also concluded with the *Turk* for 20. years. *Achmet* the Sultan to call Caesar Father, he *Achmet* Son, both to be saluted by the name of *Casars*; all differences arising

sing to be composed by the Governours of *Ra-*
ab and *Buda*. The Castles and Fortresses to
 stand, but no new ones to be built, only the *The Condi-*
Hungarians may repair *Vaccia*; *Caesar* shall tions of it.
 pay this year 200 thousand Imperials, but no-
 thing afterwards; every three years the Empe-
 rours shall interchange Presents, and a faithful
 friendship shall be consolidated between them.
 This Transaction was followed by the Death of
Boczkey, who professed himself willing to dye,
 so that he had had the opportunity of purging
 himself, before the World and the Empire, of
 Sedition. He declared *Valentine Homonnai* by
 his last Will, for Prince of *Transylvania*,
 which *Homonnai* gaped after, but the *Transyl-*
vanians chose *Sigismund Rakoczi*, and although *Boczkey*
 he made great reluctancy pretending several Ex- deth and
 cuses, yet at last they compelled him to *Clau-* appointe
senburgh, and made him assume the Principa- Homonnai
 lity, while *Homonnai* mad with rage, having for his suc-
 plundered *Boczkey's* treasures committed to the people
 him, retired to *Ungnade*; by whose Example chose *Ra-*
Szeesi and *Paul Nyari* shared the like entrust- koczi.
 ments among themselves, the deserved and
 desired End of Goods got by Violence and Op-
 pression.

Just before the Confirmation of this *Turkish*
 Peace, an Ambassador from *Persia*, came
 to *Prague*, and there by extolling his Mast-
 ers power, and his resolution of destroying the
Ottoman Name and Nation, put a demur to the
 ratification, which passed not till somewhat
 after,

after, when *Matthias* the Brother of the Emperour, was possessed of the Crown of *Hungary*; The *Turk* was instant to have it finished, and stormed exceedingly at the delay, for that *Serdar Bassa* who had possessed himself of *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, and *Tripoli*, with a formidable power, under smooth & dutiful pretences threatned *Constantinople*.

Matthias
gains to
himself the
Crown of
Hungary.

In the mean while (and the licentious rapines of the *Heyducks* upon all such Intervalls) *Matthias*, his Brothers Viceroy, prepared his way to the Crown of *Hungary*, urged thereunto by *Illyeshazi*, whose interest *Rudolphus* had used at the Diet at *Ratisbone* to prefer *Ferdinand* the Nephew of *Charles* his Brother; Hereupon Souldiers were listd by *Matthias*, to obviate the designs of the *Spaniards*, who would advance *Ferdinand* as more Catholick then himself: with these, under pretence of repressing the *Heyducks*, he came suddenly to *Presburgh*, and was received into the Castle by the Archbishop and Cardinal *Pazman* and *Illyeshazi*, at whose instances he possessed himself of the Crown. By him the late Articles of *Vienna* were confirmed (the *Hungarians* being obstinate to those terms) and upon that score *Austria* and *Moravia* also joyned with him, and vowed to live and dye in his Cause.

Having from hence raised an Army of 20. thousand men, he marched to *Prague*, where the Emperour delaying of his Grants to the *Bohemians*,

hemians, (who had armed themselves in vindication of their Religion, and the same Priviledges with the Papists) found himself so disappointed, that he condescended to the Inauguration of *Matthias*, in the kingdome of *Hungary*. He arrived at *Presburgh* the 22. of *October*, where he allowed the priviledges aforesaid, the Election of a Palatine within a year after the others Decease, which Dignity had been vacant 46. years, ever since *Nadasdi*, together with the expulsion of the Jesuits. From thence he went to *Cassovia*, at which Diet held there, *Sigismund Racockzi*, as Prince of *Transylvania* did him Fealty, and soon after resigned the Principality to *Gabriel Bathori*, having gained the Confirmation from *Achmet*, and an uninterestedness from *Matthias*. In all things, he shewed himself a person of great Justice and Modesty, in declining his assistance of the Rebels in *Poland*, and transferring this Sovereignty to another, when he was so beloved and courted by the people.

To passe by new commotions and discontents of the *Hungarians* about their Religion now invaded and infringed, but vindicated by the Elector of *Saxony*, and other Protestant Princes, who by arming themselves over-ruled *Matthias*; we return to matters of State: *Illyezhazi* the new Palatine, built a new Fabrick in the Castle of *Presburgh*, for the Conservation of the CROWN; and *Collonicsius* was advanced to a higher Dignity in that Kingdome, which

Matthias
allows the
Hungari-
ans their
Privileges.

Rakoczi's
Modesty.

which had hitherto been in no condition to respect his merit. As to war it had its divertisement in *Transylvania*; *Radulo* the noble Vayvod of *Valachia*, refused Homage to *Bathori*, who incensed thereat (and designing the Seizure of all *Dacia* which the *Turks* had promised to *Bockkay*) raised a puissant Army such as was hardly seen there before, and gave him Battle at *Brassovia*, where he was totally routed by the valour of the said Vayvod; which opportunity *Marthias* in Confederacy with that gallant person, so improved, that he possessed himself of *Clausenburgh*, and other chief Holds by his General *Forgacz*, while *Bathori* betook himself to the Mountains.

This Enterprize was the more easily carried on against him, for that his prodigious Lust made him odious to his Subjects, whose beautifullest Wives and Daughters he frequently and most openly vitiated. Notwithstanding such was his Fortune, that he beat *Forgacz* out of his Dominions, and forced him to hide himself in the Woods of *Bohemia*, after he had suffered very great Extremities. Yet the same Vicissitudinary fortune undid *Bathori*, betrayed by his Embassador *Andrew Geczi* to the Grand Seignior, who designed the Principality to himself, and whom the Bassa of *Buda* would have confirmed, but that *Bathori* betook himself (such the Reciprocation of these Interests) to the Protection & Friendship of *Marthias*, now elected Emperour of *Germany*, by whose assistance the

Prince Bathori defeated by Radulo Vayvod of Valachia.

He recovers his Losses again. His infamous lust.

the at instance of *Thurzo* the Palatine in the room of *Illyestaci Geczi* was overthrown, & at the same time *Bethlen Gabor* substituted by the *Turks* to the same Dignity, at the price which *Bathori* had payed for it.

He enraged with this affront (besides that he was a man of a most incredible strength) ravage-ly fell upon his poor Subjects, who yet again bore with him while he renewed his debaucheries, whose vengeance every one of the Nobles incited. At this Juncture *Bethlen* made use of the *Turks* power and subdued *Lippa*, *Aradum*, and other places, whose rendition made *Bathori*, suspectfull of all people, to betake himself by a speedy flight from *Clausenburg* to * *Varadin*, * *Which he* where admitted into the Castle, consultation *rode in one* was held concerning him by the Nobles, who *day being* advised *Gregory Nadanyj*, and *George Szylasi* *distant* to assassinate him, and they after some reluctan- *150 Eng-* cies of Conscience animated by the mortall *lish miles.* jealousy of *Decsius* a Preacher of the Calvinist Faction, whose Wife *Bathori* most leudly loved, *Prince Ba-* at the second resolution assaulted & slew him in *thori* the street of *Varadin* called *Velenza*, as he was *assassinated* going to the *Baths*. *by some of*
the Nobles.

Bethlen was immediately acknowledged by the *Transylvanians*, and confirmed for his presents & acknowledgments, both by the *Turk* and Emperour. His first Act was the vindication of *Bathori*'s death, by the popular fury permitted upon his Assassinares, whom he summoned to the dyet (with a *salvo statu*) then held at *Medgy-*
sium.

summ. At the same time *Achmet* was ready
Achmet in at *Adrianople* with an Army to invade *Hun-*
preparati *gary*, but the *Emir* of *Sidon* (who derives him-
on for War self from *Godfrey* of *Bu'loyn*) gave him a diver-
in Hunga- sion; as did the *Cossacks* plague him in the
ry dies *Euxine* Sea, by burning 24 of his Gallies, and
 1617. infesting *Thracia* also by Land, but the chief

remora of all was His death in the year
 1617. *Mustapha* his brother succeeded
 him, but was presently deposed, and *Osman*

Sultan O- *Achmet's* Son aged 16 years was saluted Em-
manfrang- perour, who survived not long after, being
led. strangled by *Daout* Bassa. Not to mention the
 War now commenced between the Emperour
 and the *Venetians* about Pyracies committed by
 the *Uschocks* and *Chroats* upon their Maritime
 Territories, as publick in a discourse by it self,
 which war was managed with great resolution by
 both parties in *Dalmatia* and *Friuli*.

The event of this unkind war, redounded to
 a good and amicable understanding between
Matthias and *Ferdinand*, who was now adopted
 to the Crown, provided that he intermeddled
 not during the life of the Emperour; and the
 next year he was Crowned King of *Hungary*,
 at which time three Suns appeared denoting the
 mischeifs (if they may be so construed) that
 befell his Dominions in the ensuing War of
Bohemia, first managed by *Ernest* Count
Mansfeld for the reformed, and Count *Bucquoy*
 for the Emperour *Matthias*, who wearied with
 a lingering and continual distemper having lived

The Empe-
ror's Mar-
thias dieth.

Hungaria and Transylvania. 253

62 years, and governed *Hungary* 12, as *Germany* 7 years, deceased with the blessings of a Peace to his Subjects.

FERDINAND the 2d. by the endeavours of *Matthias* being elected King, administred the Government by many alterations, the cause of which changes was the same with the usuall excesses of arbitrary Innovation, for he recalled the Jesuits in hatred of the Protestants, and very much infringed the Articles of *Boeskey*, which made them have recourse to the Count of *Thurn* then in Arms near *Vienna*.

At the same time the *Bohemian* Estates prevailing no more as to Liberty of Conscience, conferred the Kingdome on *Frederick* Count Elector Palatine, who animated by his Wife the only Daughter of *James* King of *England*, (of whose assistance together with the *Dutch*, he was made confident, as assured of a nearer help from *Bethlen Gabor* upon the same account of Religion) accepted thereof: The *Hungarians* raised hereupon by *Teiffenback*, thrust themselves into *Silesia*, more intent upon the prey then studious of the cause, while *Bethlen* having repulsed *Homonnai*, who had introduced the Jesuits into *Claudiopolis*, either hung or banished them, publishing a Proclamation against the entertainment or reception of any of that *Bethlen Society*.

And now in pursuance of his Confederacy with *Frederick* the Count Palatine, he rushed into *Hungary*, with an Army of 18000 men, and

the 2d. K. of Hunga-ry.

The Bohemian War in Brief.

Gabor takes part with Frederick K. of Bohemia and

Bethlen's
successes in
Hungary.

and 18 great Guns, where meeting with a discontented part of the Nobles by the infringement of the abovesaid Articles, and strengthened by them, he took in *Cassovia* by his Lieutenants *Redei* and *Szecefi*, and by fair words cajoled *Andrew Docrius* the Generall of Upper Hungary by pretence of peace-making into a Captivity in *Transylvania* wherein he dyed. This proceeding so frightened the Jesuits and Priests, that they made what hast they could out of his way, to many places rendring themselves (led by the examples of the Mine Towns, of which *Rosnobojana* was the first) as *Fileck*, *Vackia*, *Tyrnaw*, *Nitria*, *Pofing*, &c. that they knew not where to be secure, only *Comorra* and *Raab* firmly Garrisoned by *Austrians* withstood his Fortune.

Part of the Army therefore was employed in an irruption into *Moravia*, the other being joyned with *Thurn* beseiged *Presburgh*, wherein was the Palatine of Hungary with a small Garrison, and some Troops of *Bucquoy* in the Suburbs, the which he presently cut off, and thereupon the City yeilded it self with the Crown & other regal Ornaments, and gave him liberty by the seizure of some interjacent places, as *Viscetw* and *Eberstorph* to carry the terrour, with the sight of his Arms, to *Vienna*.

But here the misfortune that befell *George Rakoczi*, whom he had left his Vicegerent in *Transylvania*, impeded his further Progresse: *George Honnonnai* a firm adherer to the House of

of *Austria*, having fled from his late defeat into *Poland*, with a fresh supply thence, returned and encountred *Rakoczi*, by whom he was worsted; but recruited with present supplies engaged him again, which fight had lasted two dayes, when *Homonnai* by the counterfeit of a flight drew him into his ambushes and there discomfited him, the foot were all of them slain, *Rakoczi* and the Horse escap'd by flight. This emergency recalled *Gabor* from *Vienna*, after he had caused himself to be proclaimed King of *Hungary* in defiance of *Ferdinand*, and contracted a firmer league with the *Bohemians*, to the designation of higher matters.

Rakoczi
his Vice
Roy defeat-
ed by Ho-
monnai.

Ferdinand was absent at the diet at *Franckfurt*, when the *Bohemians* revolted, where having complained, as also to the Kings of *France* and *England* of their insolence, he appointed *Maximilian* of *Bavaria* his Generall the Duke of *Saxony* and the Catholick Elector being also made sure to his Interest, and besides a truce was concluded on with *Gabor* to *Michaelmasse*. And now ready for a war in *Germany*, the *French* suspended it by their interposition at *Ulms*.

That not proving durable, *Joachim Ernestus* the Marquess of *Anspach*, was entrusted by *The Mar-*
Frederick with the charge of the Palatinate and quesse of
the Government of *Heydelberg*, who being *Anspach*
ready to engage with *Maximilian*, was not only his Trea-
diverted and recalled by *Spinola's* arrivall, who chery.
took in *Oppenheim*, *Baccharach*, and other
places

The Treachery of the Marquis of Anspuch.

places, but corrupted also by his Gold, although the Prince of *Aurange* had engaged to his assistance. *Maximilian* freed of this Enemy, marched to *Prague* with an Army of 25 Thousand men, attended with Count *Bucquoy*, whose Troops in the night surprized the *Hungarians*, sent to aid the Palatine by *Bethlen*, that were quartered upon the *White-hill* and carried away 1500 Horses after a great slaughter committed on the Riders. This ominous defeat so heightened *Maximilian* that he dared the Enemy to an engagement, against the advise of *Bethlen*, who would have had the *Bohemians* temporize till he could personally assist them, but such was the Palatines fate, that a battel ensued, wherein at first by the rout of the young Prince of *Anhalt*, the *Bohemians* seemed to be fortunate, but the sudden flight of 8000. *Hungarians* altered the Case, and gave the Imperiallists a compleat victory. *Frederick* with his Princeffe fled to *Uratistavia*, and *Bohemia* as not long after *Moravia* and *Silesia* accepted of the Emperours Conditions.

The King of Bohemia defeated at Prague.

Bethlen styled King of Hungary.

Bethlen summoned a Diet in *Hungary* at *Erséknyvarum*, where partly betwixt Force and good will he was again Proclaimed King, the Majesty of which Title his Valour (as having been two and forty times present in Battel) Magnificence and Popularity very well suited, and now he began to Act as a King. *Tampirius* Generalissimo of *Hungary* therefore opposed his Army consisting of ten thousand

land men, and by Water and Land laid Siege to *Presburgh*, and took the Suburbs and the Fort before them; but while he unwarily view-^{Tampiri}ed the Castle he was slain with a Dart. The ^{slain.} Fall of the General made the Souldiers desert the siege, and suffer *Bethlen* to Ravage *Austria*, where he had effected great matters, but that the over-throw of his Confederates at *Prague* spoyled his Designs. The Elector Palatine being yet at *Uratislavia* in the Marquisate of *Silesia*, did very much urge him to proceed and to continue his Successes, for that speedily he would bring an Army out of *England* and *Denmark* to his Assistance. And indeed *Ernestus* Count *Mansfield*, Brother of *Charles* that was so Famous for the Siege of *Strigonium*, having gained *Pilsa* and *Taborum*, was advanced into the Palatinate, and had reduced things there to some better Condition; ^{Bohemia} but in the meanwhile *Bohemia* was quite lost, ^{lost.} the Palatine proscribed, the Jesuits restored, and the Reformists driven out of the Kingdom.

The *French* King endeavoured a Peace between the Emperour and *Bethlen* at *Hamburg*, but with no successe; for *Gabriel* would neither renounce his Regal Title, nor give way to the Estates of *Hungary* to transact with *Ferdinand*, but called in an Army of *Turks* and *Tartars*, by which means he drew Envy upon himself, and the Estates grew eager against his Government and returned to their

S

former

former Allegiance. *George Szecsi* was first received into favour, who drew a great many with him; and took *Francis Redei* away perforce, who languished away for grief not long after. As to matter of Action, *Charles Longavall* Count of *Bucquoy*, having subdued and tamed the *Moravians*, with an Army of 2200 men, and 22 Great Guns marched directly against *Bethlen*, who retreating into *Transylvania*, and the *German* and *Hungarian* Garrisons dissolving among themselves, recovered *Presburg*, with *Tyrnaw*, *Ovarum*, *Schutt*, and all that Tract of Ground as far as *Newhausel*, which he also besieged, and brought it to extremity; when *Stanislans Thurzo* sallied out upon the Foragers, and lighting upon *Bucquoy*, who too rashly engaged in their assistance killed him after sixteen wounds, his Horse being shot under him; his dead body with the slaughter of many Imperialists, was brought off and redeemed from the *Hungarians*, and in the beginning of *July* entered at *Vienna*.

Newhausel
besieged by
Bucquoy.

Bucquoy
slain.

1621.

Gabriel's
new Enter-
prises in
Hungary.

By his Death the Affairs of *Cesar* were shaken, for the *Walloons* refusing another General, gave opportunity to the Enemy of reducing many places; *Gabriel* having raised a new Army and overthrown the Nobles of *Hungary*; *Ersckuyvarum* was also abandoned by the Garrison: so that finding the Kingdom naked and destitute of Defence, he joyned with the Count of *Thurn* and the Marquisse of *Jgerendorf* and forced *Tyrnaw*; *Presburg* he in

in vain attempted; whence by the Invitation of *Jagerendorf* he made an Irruption into *Moravia*, and seized and pillaged several places; but being opposed here by the Emperours new Generals, *Esterhasius*, *Wallensteyn* and *Hanibal Donaw*, who set upon him on every side, (and *Jagerendorf* departed from *Silesia*, as his *Transylvanians* for want of Provision were privily slipt home) he bethought himself of a Peace, which at the instance of his Ambassadors was first treated of at *Oedinburg*, but Concuded at *Szentmicklosium*, whereby *Bethlen* retaining *A Peace betwixt Gabor & the Emperour.* *Tockay* and *Cassovia*, with seven other Lordships in *Hungary*, was to yeild up and resign the Crown with all other places and Cities in that Kingdome; to forbear the Regal Title and be content with the Name of *Roman Prince*, should enjoy *Opulia* and *Ratibor*, the State of Religion, and the Jesuites to be restored to the places they were in before. Thus the Elector Palatine was disappointed here also, as *Mansfield*, and *Christian Duke of Brunswick* had been unsuccessful against *Tilly*, so that driven out of his Hereditary Countreys, he fled into *Holland*; The Electoral Dignity was conferred on *Maximilian* of *Bavaria*; when, the Estates of the Empire perceived that the Power they had given the Emperour was used by him against themselves.

Jagerendorf being expelled out of *Silesia*, again implored *Bethlen* to the assistance and Support of the Churches; whereupon the flame

A new
Rupture on
the part
of Beth-
len Gabor

Gabor
deserted by
the Turk
renews the
Peace with
disadvan-
tage.

of the but newly quenched Conflagration broke out again. *Bethlen* delivered *Vaczia* to the *Turks*, with whom and the *Tartars* to the number of eighty thousand excited by the Count of *Thurn*, he Invaded *Hungary*; pretending first Religion, then the Money not paid, nor the Conditions of the Treaty at *Oedinburg* performed. At *Tyrnaw* he defeated the Regiment of *Tieffenbach*, and falling into *Moravia* drove *Swarzemburg* before him and besieged him in the Metropolis, building four great Bulwarks before that part of the City where the onely Egresse was, and keeping strong Guards on that side where it was Fenced with the Lake and Woods: neverthelesse *Swarzemburg* by a frugal apportioning of the Allowance of Provision, held out the place till the Winter, when the Grand Seignieur being rightly informed of the Quarrel by *Cesar*, with the menace of his Scymitar, recalled *Bethlen*; and the *Turks* and *Tartars* impatient of the delay and the Cold, refused to obey him, although some of them were therefore hanged up: Besides the aids out of *Germany* appeared not, so that he was compelled to make a Truce, and the Garrison (almost famished) delivered from the Siege. His Title of *The Roman Prince*, or *Prince of the Romans*, was abolished; his Coadjutors the *Turks*, left to get home as well as they could, in which return many were stripped and slain, and satisfied for their fellows cruelty, and plunder.

In

1624.

In the begining of *May* this year the Peace was confirmed, and redintegrated: *Jagerndorf* quite disleised of *Silesia*, & *Thurn* expell'd out of *Moravia*, and *Beshlen* deprived of that part he held in *Hungary*, but restored to *Opu-lia*, and *Ratibor* taken from him in the begining of these Troubles: And lastly, the Kingdome of *Hungary* acknowledged her old Sovereign, *Ferdinand Ernestus* Eldest Son of *Ferdinand* the second, being Crowned at *Ova-* *rum*, where were present his Father, his Queen and Children, *Caraffa* the Popes Nuncio, and the *Spanish* and *Florentine* Ambassadors; *Both-* *len* also sent his thither, being taken up with the Solemnity of his Nuptials with *Catharine* the Daughter of *John Sigismund* Marquis of *Brandenburgh*, who was Married at *Alba Ju-* *lia*. At this Diet at *Ovarum*, great was the Unanimity and Concord of the Estates, by whose resolutions the Guards and Forts against *Canyssa* were strongly fortified, the License of *Poly-* *gamy* restrained, the Road secured, and the Tribute and Tax duely settled, and other things enacted which concerned the safety of the Kingdome. *Exterhesius* was substituted to the Dignity of *Palatine* in the room of *Thurzo*.

Ferdinand
the 3d. K.
of Hun-
gary.

1626.

Next succeeded the Coronation it self: The Regal Diadem, Robes, Sword, and Globe, with the noyse of the Cannon, and the gladsome Acclamation of the People (wishing all happinesse to the King and Kingdome thus restored) were conveyed from *Presburg* in this Order;

The Coro-
nation of
Ferdinand
the third.

First went the *German* Trumpeters, then the Barons, the Masters of the Horse with their Squadrons Armed *Cap a pe*; next followed the *Hungarian* Noblemen, the Deputies or Gouverneurs of *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Croatia*; then the Servants of the Palatine covered with the skins of *Leopards* and *Tigers*, then the Palatine himself in the middst between the *German* and *Hungarian* Barons, the Crown and the other Royal Ensigns being laid upon a Chariot. The Cardinal *Peter Pazman*, and Arch-Bishop of *Strigonium*, put the Crown on the King's Head in the Great Church; where were present a great Confluence of Schollars to attend the Cardinal, from the Colledges of *Vienna*, and *Tyrnaw*, and elsewhere; the *Hungarians* being here asked if they did accept him for their King, with one Voice answered, *We do; We will and require it, let the King live and Reign long, and Govern us.* The King (the Divine Service performed) turned his Chair towards the People, and laying the Sword of *St. Stephen* upon their shoulders, Created four Knights; when mounting his Horse, in an *Hungarian* Habit he galloped up a little Hill, and there brandishing his Sword four times to the four Quarters of the World, thereby declared his Majesty and his Empire: Medals of Gold and Silver being at the same time thrown among the People. For Conclusion, he was Nobly treated at a most sumptuous Royal Feast by the Nobles.

A new Storm over-clouded this Serenity :
Bethlen instigated by Count *Mansfield* in the
 Month of *July*, invaded *Hungary* again, whi-^{New Sirs}
 ther the said Count joyned with the Duke of ^{and as In-}
Weymar (being beaten out of *Germany*, the ^{vastion into} *Hungary*
Netherlands and *Bohemia*) was bending his for-^{by Bethlen}
 ces, but both of them although additioned by
 forces from *Bethlen*, who resented his losse of
Opulia and *Ratibor*, were vanquished by *Wal-*
lensteyn. Who being afterwards recoyled by
 the *Turks* about *Nitria*, fought with dubious
 fortune against the said *Mansfeldians*, still re-
 cruiting upon every Disaster, as if they had been
 the Sons of *Anteus*.

But upon the news brought to *Bethlen* that
 40. thousand *Tartars* his Confederates were ^{1627.}
 slain in *Poland*, he found it high time to be-
 think of Peace, by which on shameful Condi-
 tions he departed out of *Hungary*, & quitted his
 Confederates *Mansfield* and *Weymar*, renoun-
 cing also his *Tartarian* friendship, with an Ob-
 ligation to free all Christian Captives with the
Turks. *Mansfield* suspecting this Collusion,
 with his most expedite and nimble Troops hast-
 ed to the *Venetians*, leaving the rest of his for-
 ces to *Weymar*, but taken in *Bosnia* with a Flux, The Death
 proceeding (as some report) from poyson of Count
 he took into his bowells, he expired his busie ^{Mansfeld.}
 and versatile Soul there. *Weymar* also having
 possessed himself of *Hohenwold* and *Jabelunca*,
 and designing his Efforts upon *Hungary*, dis-
 contented with those practises of the *Transyl-*
vanian,

And of the *vanian*, soon wasted away, aged 32. years, Duke of much beloved and lamented by his party for Weymar. his moderate, yet valiant actions and deport-

ment in *Silesia*. Him *Bethlen* followed, tortured with such an excessive pain in his feet, that he commanded the soles of them to be lanced, to give passage to the fluid humour; to

Sacer Ignis this was added the Disease of the *Holy Fire*, which gave occasion to the Papists Invectives, that all the Elements conspired against him, being persecuted with fire, water, iron, &c. and that his end was worthy of his Actions. He bequeathed to each of the Emperours a Horse,

And of
Bethlen
Gabor.

Anno
1628.

with Jewells, Trappings, and Furniture, worth 40. thousand Guilders, to his Wife a 100 thousand Guilders and as many thousand Imperials, and Florens, with 3 Royalty's, to hold and enjoy for her life; having given this testimony of *Cesar*, that it was a very hazardous thing to war with him, as a person who was neither deprest with adverse nor lifted up with prosperous fortune.

By his Death *Cassovia*, *Tockay*, and all the places granted to him for his Life, reverted to the Emperour; and his Widow, although proclaimed Prince of *Transylvania*, yet wanting Title and Right as being a Stranger, whether spontaneously, or against her Will, quitted the Administration, having procured *Stephon Czakius* whom she loved, to be named for Prince, and indeavoured at the *Ottoman* Port to have him invested; but the *Transylvanians* rejecting the Prin-

Princesses, were divided into two other parts, some would have *Stephen Bethlen*, the Brother of the deceased *Gabriel*; others stood for *George Rakoczi*, whose fortune and wonderful felicity, carried it from all his Competitors, *Catharinus* the Agent at *Constantinople*, prevaricating and acting for *Rakoczi*, as did several Castellans by the liberality of the Princess granted unto *Csakius*, who took fortune to their Counsellour; *Csakius* speeds thither; and comes to *Muncacksum*, given him by the same hand and desired admission, but *John Balling* the Governour of the Place presenting the Ordinance against him, told him he had delivered it to *Rakoczi*, and had received the Hereditary Government of it for his rendition.

Bethlen at the same time possessed himself of most of the other places in *Transylvania*, but by the detestable disloyalty of his Son *Stephen*, and his Son in Law *David Zolyomi*, and the disaffection of all forraign Princes, he was forced to abandon his pretensions, for *Rakoczi* invited by those two persons came to *Varadin*, where by their Suffrage and Advancement, he wrested the Principality from *Stephen*, created Prince thereof, who being of a mild and quiet disposition, and more desirous of a private Life, by his own Interest promoted *Rakoczi*, against *Czakius*, and forgave his Son and Son in Law, not forgiven by God the just Avenger of their unnatural offence, (he himself receiving the name of Governour;) for not long

Divisions in Transylvania about Election of a new Prince

1631.

Rakoczi established Prince of Transylvania.

unnatural long after his Son *Stephen*, a youth otherwise of
Disloyalty great learning and virtue, having been bred up
punished. with his brother *Peter* at *Leyden*, dyed at *Ecsedium*, his body being horribly eaten up with
 Worms: *David Zolyomi* was committed to perpetual Imprisonment by *Rakoczi*, whom he had
 helped to prefer.

Cesar likewise had dispatcht *Esterhasius* the
 Palatine of *Hungary*, with a strong Army to
 possesse himself of *Transylvania*, but before
 his Arrivall *Rakoczi* had settled himself; and by
Stephen Bethlen the Governour of *Dacia*, *pro*
hac vice, in an Irruption into *Hungary*, over-
 threw him and took several Cities; the Sultan
 himself, while yet the Peace was in force betwixt
 him and the Emperor, of his own accord sending
 10000. men to *Ersékuyvarum* to his assistance,
 in testimony of his affection to, and approba-
 tion of *Rakoczi*, who wasted the Countrey on
 purpose to divert *Esterhasius*; wherefore the
 Emperour not willing to bring a greater War
 upon himself, by designing upon others, pre-
 sently acquiesced. But this provocation deter-
 mined not so on the part of *Rakoczi*, whose of-
 fence thereat, the *Swede* by an Embassy to him,
 so aggravated (finding the *German War* like
 to rest upon his own single Shoulders) by other
 fetches of the common Cause of Religion,
 &c. that *Rakoczi* began to arm, intending at
 once to be revenged of *Cesar*, *Esterhasius*, and
Cszakius together, and to that purpose made
 sure of the protection and favour of the grand
 Signior

Rakoczi
incensed a-
gainst the
Emperour.

Seignior, who assented to his proposed Enterprize, and Commanded the Bassa of *Buda* and the *Moldavians* to assist him therein.

Csakius no lesse vigilant in his affairs, being supplied with mony by *Gabors* Widdow, pressed an Engagement with *Rakoczi*, and continued and renewed it five several times by the indifference of Fortune, yet so distastful to *Rakoczi*, ^{*Csakius*} ^{forceth him} that he was willing to a Peace, whereby *Csakius* ^{peace from} was to enjoy what he held in *Transylvania* with-
Rakoczi.
out any molestation.

This Province thus settled, arose another intestine Feud; *Stephen Bethlen* with *Peter* his Son, had killed a Kinsman of *Rakoczi's*, and suspecting his Revenge, had gathered an Army of *Turks* and *Tartars*, and brought them to *Gyula*, out of meer fear intending to take upon him the Government, which he had for quietnesse before resigned. *Rakoczi* detesting this wavering faith of the *Turks* submitted to the *Austrians*, from whom he was supplied out of *Silesia* with three Regiments of Foot and one of Horse; against those the *Turks* opposed themselves, but by the cunning and Policy of *James Gyori* (a person skilled in their Language who pretended to be faithful to *Bethlen*, ^{*Turks as-*} and betrayed his and their Designs to *Rakoczi*) ^{sist against} *Rakoczi* and by the valour of *Sigismund Cornicius*, ^{and are} twenty five thousand of them were slain at ^{defeated.} *Szalcula*.

Soon after *David Zolyomi* having leavyed 2000. Horse to the assistance of the King of
Sweden

Sweden, to whose War in *Germany* the *Transylvanians* were very much affected, *Rakoczi* either true to the Emperour, or suspecting this as some design for his Father in law, disbanded all his Troops. This injury stuck so close to *Zolyomi* that he resolved to kill him as he was a

The vengeance that pursued David Zolyomi.

1633.

hunting, but his Conscience reclaiming, he warned *Rakoczi* that he should forbear hunting on his prefixed day, but to send some armed men, to such places, where they should find the Assassins prepared for the Execution, who being accordingly discovered and slain, *Solyomi*, bound in Chains of the weight of 50 pound was cast into a most squalid and dolefull dungeon, which had one onely prospect against a Wall by a Window, of a Cubits length and breadth, where he was kept from any humane converse the whole course of his life: so that in what he sinned by advancing *Rakoczi* before his Father in law in that he was thus severely punished, alleviated onely by the honourable respects shewed him by *Urbanus Reoti* the Governour of the Castle, who laboured all he could for his Enlargement; but neither *Cesars* intreaties could prevail in that point.

Bethlen raiseth a new War against Rakoczi

Bethlen, when he could neither obtain Oblivion and indemnity for his late actions, nor procure his Son in law's deliverance, invited the *Turks* again, who had excused their late Expedition in behalf of *Bethlen*, protesting their exact observation of the Peace; but the *Palatine* versed in those frauds of the Infidel listeth the

Heyducks

Heyducks, and watched every event. Many Encounters happned betwixt *Rakoczi* and *Bethlen*, and oftentimes with losse to the *Turks*, which so vexed the *Sultan* that he Commanded the *Vizier* to be flead alive. But at last the businesse was composed by the mediation of Friends, and *Bethlen* restored acknowledged *Rakoczi*, whom the *Turk* again Confirm-
ed.

Ferdinand the second, being now Deceased, 1637. his eldest Son the third of that name, succeeded him in all his Dominions, and seemed to have restored to *Hungaria* and *Transylvania*, a most blessed Peace; had it not been for the *Jesuites* who raised new Troubles: For the Catholick Nobles grudged that the Protestants by the former War had extorted some things in favour of their Religion, and the *Lutherans* had built a very beautiful Church at *Presburg*, Troubles which *Cesar* resenting had sent his inhibition, about Religion in Hungary. and disallowed his former concessions. The Protestants hereupon addressed themselves to *Rakoczi* as their Sanctuary and Anchor, who had been also offended with the Emperour upon this account: There was found at *Varadin* in the Vault of *Ladislaus* and *Sigismund*, a Treasure, with a Crown, Scepter, and Jewells, one of which being a Diamant (as my Authour hath it) was as big as a Hens Egg set in a lock-
et, which glittered and shone like a lighted Torch, there being an *Anathema* added that no man presumed to meddle with them, while the
necessity

necessity of the Castle should require it: These *Ferdinand* demanded, but *Rakoczi* refused them. Add to this a worse Evil; It happened that some *Hungarian* Nobles, as *Forgaczi*, *Maintained* *Ikjeshazi*, and others, turned *Roman Catholics*, and some Catholics obtained Lordships where the Protestant Religion was before exercised, which they took upon them to restrain, and converted their Churches to Catholick uses.

1639.

1642.

Rakoczi
sighted by
the Empe-
rour.

These innovations and the force that obtruded them, *Rakoczi* desired the Emperour to remove, and to observe those Immunities and Priviledges which he and the Estates had confirmed to the Protestants; but the Emperour, either not valuing *Rakoczi*, or secure of *Hungary* (for that the *Turk* engaged in the East, had Concluded a Peace for twenty years) put him off with continual delays; and raised an Army of *Hungarians* against the *Swede*, who nevertheless would not stir out of their Country. *Rakoczi* on the other side held Intelligence with General *Torsten* then in *Silesia*, and resolved to Arm, having in vain mediated but for the restitution of three hundred Protestant Churches shut up by the Emperour; besides that there was a present Pique and grudge between him and *Homonnai*, who had driven away all the Protestants out of his Government, and had seized the Wines of *Tockay*, which were to be sent as the Annual present to the Grand Seignior.

1644.

There was at this time at the *Transylvannia* Court, the Ambassadors of *Poland*, *Sweden*, *France*,

France, and Austria; the last of whom being
 slyly dismissed, *Rakoczi* Proclaimed open
 War against *Ferdinand* the third, and with
 70000 men Invaded Hungary; the Reasons of ^{War pro-}
 which, published in a *Manifesto* were these; *Rakoczi* ^{claimed by}
That since the last nineteen years, Hungary had against
been reckoned among the Hereditary Provinces, Ferdinand
That Civil and secular Offices were conferred
upon Ecclesiastical Persons, and Lands of main-
tainance assigned them; and Protestants put
by from all places, and Jesuites introduced, a-
gainst their Consent and Will. His first Effort ^{His mani-}
 was upon the Castles of *Homonnai*, which he ^{fest and}
 ruined and demolished, committing great ^{successes.}
 slaughter and rapine, using Fire and Sword to
 Extremity. Next he compelled *Cassovia* to a
 surrender, in vain defended by Count *Forgacz*.
 To oppose his further progresse the Emperour
 dispatched away Count *Buchain* with twenty
 thousand men, while the Palatine was employed
 in raising Eight Thousand *Hungarians*;
 the first Encounter proved not so prosperous
 to the *Transylvanian*; but the continual revolt
 of the *Hungarians* was cheaper then Victory,
 which now favoured him in his repulse of *Adam*
Forgacz, from *Rimaszombathum*; *Buchain* was
 advised by *Nadasdi* to make a diversion by the
 way of *Agria* into *Transylvania*, and so
 hem him in by getting below him; but in this
 he onely trifled away time, while *Rakoczi* (most
 of the strong places being possessed by the
 Catholick party) besieged *Tyrnaw*, which at
 last

last opened its Gates to General *Douglasse* and his Son *Sigismund*, where the Bishops and Noblemen (now Crest-fallen) humbly intreated *Canyius* the Protestant Preacher of the place, to mediate with the Victor that he would take them into his Clemency; which was granted at his intercession.

Rakoczi
yeilds to a
Peace with
the Empe-
rour.

1645.

And now *Rakoczi* distrusting this eager favour of Fortune, inclined to a Composure, which *Cesar* more desirous of, both for that the Climate agreed not with his forrain Souldiery, and the huge price of grain, the unsuccessful siege of *Cassovia*, with the forced retreat of *Bouchain* to *Presburgh*, readily consented to, and hastily concluded, to the great vexation and anger of the *Swede*. This Peace was Proclaimed on St. *Bartholomew's* Day, by which seven Lordships in *Hungary* were confirmed to the *Transylvanian*, 90 Churches restored to the Protestants, and the rest of their Priviledges confirmed to them.

General
Torsten-
son aban-
doned by
Rakoczi.

Ferdinand
the 4th. K.
of Hun-
gary.

1646.

Torsten thus forsaken of his Confederate was abandoned by his Fortune, and forced to rise from the siege of *Prunna*. In the mean while died the Palatine, to whom *Drafcovius* was substituted, and the Instrument of the *Transylvanian* Pacification was made publick, notwithstanding both parties in *Hungary* were as embittered as ever about the Extermination of the Jesuits, and ready to draw one upon another. The next year *Ferdinand* the fourth, was Crowned King of *Hungary*, the Peace con-

Hungaria and Transylvania. 273

continuing with the *Turks*, but so fallaciously that three hundred of them were got privily in to *Raab*, where being discovered by a Woman, they were all of them slain and the City preserved by the Divine favour and protection. *Raab designed upon by the Turks.*

In the Year 1648 died Prince *Rakoczi*, to whom Succeeded his Son *George*; as *Ferdinand* the fourth, Crowned King of the *Romans*, a Prince of more Hopes then Glory, after he had lived to the age of 22 years, Deceased in the Year 1653. and *Leopold Ignatius* his Brother, succeeded him in all his Dignities, Kingdomes, and Dominions. *Rakoczi's and Ferdinands Death.*

In the Year 1656 the *Swede* having Invaded *Poland*, and almost Conquered the hither part (so that the many Garrisons he was forced to Man, had almost drayned his Army) by his Ambassadors invited Prince *Rakoczi* to the Spoil and his Assistance; and such was the evil Fate of *Transylvania*, and *Rakoczi* in particular, that allured by the great advantages the Ruin of that Kingdom promised him, he Confederated himself with the *Swede*, maintaining Correspondencies and intrigues with all his Allyes, particularly, with the pretended Protector of *England*, to whom he sent an Envoy to transact his Concerns of Money; to the payment whereof the King of *Sweden* had by pact obliged the said Usurper, the consideration and satisfaction whereof, are of no great moment to this discourse. *The Swedes invade Poland. Rakoczi joins with him.*

The *Transylvanians* betaking themselves to their

their Arms, from which they had been longer
 disused than throughout the whole Series of
 their History (the *Turks* having been sometimes
 before engaged against the *Persians*; and lately
 against the *Venetians*; and labouring with their
 own mis-carriages and errors of Government)
 little imagined they should wear them so long
 (if ever it be their hap to put them off with-
 out parting with their Liberty and Religion)
 and to such a Calamitous Defence of their
 own Country. In fine, an Army of 16000
 men was presently raised and put under the
 Command of *Backos Gabor*, which were the
 Van of those Forces that *Rakoczy* intended for
 this Expedition, himself following in person
 with another Army; who as soon as they were
 entered *Poland* in most horrible manner fell
 ravaging and Sacking the Towns, and pillaging
 the Churches, and defacing the beauties there-
 of in hatred of the *Roman* Catholick Religi-
 on; so that a fearful Desolation was made as
 they passed.

The Tran-
 sylvanians
 ravage
 Poland.

Cracovia
 taken by
 the Swedes
 and Ra-
 koczi.

To passe by other occurrences of his procee-
 dings in this Kingdome, after he had joyned
 with the *Swedes*, the Enterprize of *Cracovia*
 may suffice for instance of his Hostility in this
 Kingdome, which he besieged, and after a short
 Defence had it surrendred to him (the *Swedes*
 and he, demolishing almost the City of *Cas-
 mir*, built on the other side the *Wysel*) it be-
 ing one of those places which was to be assign-
 ed him with the Palatinate thereof, for his
 share

share, in recompense of his Service. This place in the ballance of the *Swedish* Fortune being besieged by Feild Marshal *Lubomirsky*, *Rakoczi* came to its relief, and gave a notable Defeat to the *Pole*, who raised his siege and fled before him. The said Prince afterwards embodying with the *Swedes* in *Lithuania*, took in the strong City of *Biscia Litinsky* being there personally present with the King of *Sweden*, and where he took his last leave of him, returning to *Samoyseh*, to secure his footing and maintain what he had gotten; but the *Danish* War interveening and calling the King of *Sweden* away to the Defence of his own Kingdom; and the Duke of *Brandenburgh* falling off likewise, and renouncing that Kings Interest; besides that, the *Pole* had newly made a League with the House of *Austria*, who upon Caution and Articles were to supply him with an Army of 16000 men, then upon their March out of *Silesia*; *Rakoczi* perceived that the whole brunt of the War was like to fall upon him, now deserted and abandoned by all his Partakers.

And therefore he thought it high time to apply himself to the wayes of Peace (the *Turk* having also countermanded him sometime before at the instance of the *Polish* Ambassador at *Constantinople*, who it was thought, had bribed *Rakoczi* into that disfavour and hatred with the Grand Seignior, who now peremptorily Commanded him, he having delayed to com-

*Rakoczi's
actions in
Poland.*

*Deserted
by the
Swede.*

*command-
ed by the
Grand
Seignior
to retire
out of
Poland.*

And to
surrender
his Princi-
pality.

ply with his first Orders of return, to surrender his Principality to his Cousin *Reada* or *Radu*) and in tendency thereunto made offer of a surrender of all those places he had taken during this War, thinking thereby also to have satisfied the *Turkish* Emperour, provided he might have safe egress out of that Kingdome, which was now very hazzardous, for that the *Poles* and *Austrians* had way-laid him in the mountainous passages by which he must needs return.

But the *Poles* so stomached the loss & prejudice they received from him causelessly, especially his Church-robberies, that they delayed him with an answer to this effect: 'That being tied 'to such Articles with the House of *Austria*, and 'the King of *Hungary*, they could make no Agreement without them: which artifice being understood by *Rakoczi*, more Forces drawing likewise against him; besides that, another party of 12000. of them had Invaded his Dominions in *Hungary*, and in Revenge burnt down thirty six Villages; he resolved to make his way with his Sword while there was a possibility of effecting it, which with much difficulty and hazard, being several times set upon and forced to fight his way; by good Guides and happy Conduct he atchieved, but brought a sorry Army home in Comparison of what he marched out with.

Fights his
way out of
Poland.

1657.

This same year Died the Emperour *Ferdinand* the third, leaving behind him two Sons,

Ignatius

Ignatius Leopoldus, and *Charles Joseph*; the eldest of whom being a *minor*, much canvassing there was about the Election of a *Cesar*; for that by the Custome and Golden Bull of the Empire no person under the Age of eighteen years (of which he lacked one) is Capable of being chosen to that Dignity. Notwithstanding he had been Crowned King of *Hungary* soon after the Death of his Brother *Ferdinand* (who as was mentioned before Deceased in 1653.) with the usual Solemnities, which we forbear to recite, because mentioned at large before.

The death
of Eerdi-
nand the
3d. Empe-
rour

Prince *Rakoczi* being thus retreated into *Transylvania*, was there again by a *Chiaux* Commanded to resign the Principality to *Radus*; but he, hoping either to make his Peace at the Port with the usual Purchase, and so countermines his Enemies, or trusting at last to his Interest in the Souldiery, and his People, and his own Abilities (as indeed he was a Prince very well skilled in Military Affairs, and of personal Valour, and great Spirit) delayed any such surrender, but strengthened himself all that he could, and dispatcht away Embassadors to crave Aid of the Neighbouring Princes against this threatned Encroachment of the *Turks*, but the *Pole* and the *Austrians* had conceived such ranour against him, the first for his Invasion, and the other for his League with the *Swede*, that they abandoned him to his Fortune.

The Vay-
vod of
Valachia
worsted in
his Quar-
rel.

Nevertheless the Princes of *Moldavia*, and *Valachia*, promised their assistance, as their Common Cause; while the *Turk* disturbed at home this Year 1658. by the Mutinies of the Janizaries and the Insurrections of the Bassa of *Aleppo*, permitted *Rakoczy* to be quiet; but the next year he thrust in an Army by way of *Valachia*, against whom that Vayvod making opposition was by them totally routed, and eight thousand of his men slain, and he forced by a timely submission and great Presents and promises of Hostility against *Rakoczy*, to purchase his Peace and Establishment in his Dignity.

Turks De-
feated at
Arad.

Soon after the Bassa of *Buda* being Com-
manded upon the same service, marched to
Lippa, and thence to *Arad* Town and Castle,
whose Suburbs the *Transylvanians* fired, which
the *Turks* Officers who had the Avantguard
perceiving and supposing the Enemy had de-
serted the Place, in great hast and disorder
marched to the quenching of the Flame; but
the *Transylvanian* and *Hungarian* Forces not
far distant, making advantage of this Rout, and
falling upon them in the smoke, so routed them
that they were driven back to their Body with
great losse, where being received in with their
Waggons with which they were barricado'd,
the whole Army of *Rakoczy* advanced, and
with their Great Guns so shivered them, that
they were compelled to forsake their Camp,
and to fly, in which many of them perished
in

in the River *Mos*. There were here taken Prisoners, *Mustapha Beg*, the Bassa of *Agria*, the Coll. *Aga* of the Janizaries, the *Aga* of *Buda*, and *Aga* of *Lippa*, the *Beg* of *Wittem* was drowned, with many other men of note. For this defeat the grand Seignior threatened to flee the Bassa of *Buda*, if he did not presently bring him *Rakoczi's* head, and forthwith imprisoned the Emperours and the *French Kings* Ambassadors.

In 1660. the Turk sent a greater Force then before, into *Transylvania*. In the mean while Prince *Rakoczi* march'd with a considerable Force before *Hermanstadt*, and it came to a Bloody Encounter, wherein *Rakoczi* deputed himself valiantly, killing 17 men with his own hand; and so the Infidels for That Bout were forced to quit the Field, and leave the Victory to the *Transylvanians*, leaving likewise upon the Place, 6 or 7000 *Turks*, and *Tartars*.

Rakoczi in the pursuit received five wounds, and five dayes after this Fight (June the sixth) he was brought to *Great-Waradin*, where he departed this Life.

The Turks again defeated at Hermanstadt,

The death of Rakoczi.

The fall of this Prince ballanced the Advantage of the Victory, and exceedingly animated the *Turks*, who pressing more and more eagerly upon the *Transylvanians*, drove them every where to their strong Holds: Whereupon General *Souches* had Order from *Vienna*, to draw toward *Transylvania*, and make it good against the *Turks*; and he forthwith march'd thither

with a considerable Body, and possessed himself of several Holds.

In July the 14 of the same year, the Turk with 100000 Men laid close Siege to *Great-Varadin*, which was stoutly defended by one Collonel *Gaude* a *Scotchman*, the Governour of the Town. During the Siege, the Turk sent abroad strong Parties to subdue smaller Towns, forcing the People unto several works, as the building of Bridges, and the Like, putting them to the Sword at last for their Reward: At one time killing 150 *Christians*, and at another, Loading 20 Wagons with *Christians* Heads which they carried away.

On the 6 of *August*, That brave Souldier and Governour Collonel *Gaude* was slain by a shot, and (the Besieged being left without any hope of Relief) This strong place surrendered unto the Turk upon Accord; being a passage into *Transylvania*, *Hungary*, and *Poland*.

After the death of *Rakoczi*, his Cousin *Radus* being disliked of by the Turk as unfit for his designs, there started up one *Barckay* a Creature of the Turks, making himself Prince of *Transylvania*, whom the Turk protected and supplied with Forces, whereby he undertook to reduce several places, siding in pretence with General *Souches* (who well understood this violence of the Turks, to be a design not only upon *Transylvania*, but also upon the Empire it self,) and making large promises under hand,

hand, that whatsoever he got by the *Turkish* Ayd, was meant for the good of the *Emperour*, to whom he intended a just and Honourable Restitution, reserving only *Waradin* to remain under the Power of the Prince of *Transylvania*; but the matter proved otherwise in the end.

Toward the end of this Year, a *Blazing-Scarre* appeared with the Tayl toward *Dalmatia*, and the Head toward *Transylvania*, which the ensuing Calamities portended sadly of the War.

Soon after This, the *Labolizish* Peasants Rebelled against the *Christians* in *Transylvania*, whom they partly put to the sword, some they took Prisoners, and others they sold to the *Turk*, the right Successour of *Rakoczi* was *Remini Janos* (by many *Transylvanians* received and entertained for such) who was bitterly persecuted by *Barekay* and the *Turks*.

In 1661. *Janos* fought them at *Thassabar*, and made a great slaughter: but at last, oppressed with Numbers, he left *Transylvania*, and retreated to *Tockay*. And now it appeared that the *Turks* Businessse was not to stop there, but to fall also upon *Hungary*. Whereupon his *Imperial* majesty granted Commissions for the raising of an Army, which was dispatched part of it into *Transylvania*. In the Interim; Count *Nichola Serini* began to look to himself, and raised a strong Fort on the Wall over against *Canischa* Naming it *Serinswar*: getting together

Remini Janos the successor of Rakoczi oppressed with numbers.

A Warbe-
gun in
Hungary.

together a strong Body of *Croats*, and other Nations, that lay heavy upon the Quarters thereabout: which the *Turks* stomach'd not a little, however they carry'd it fair at present, and a while they talk'd of nothing but Peace, but at last they brake out into high expressions, that they would have *Serinswar* demolished, Count *Serini* punish'd, and *Transylvania* subjected to the Power of the *Turk* by way of Reparation. None of which followed; but the *Christians* lookt upon it as every mans Interest to do his best to defend himself against the Ambition and Outrages of This common Enemy; and there being nothing now to be expected but a great *Turkish* Warre, which was already begun by Parties; the *Christians* entred upon the Borders of *Turky*, drawing toward *Stul-Weissenburg*, and *Offen*: and they subdued *Zamack*, *Warda*, *Erzy*, and *Hirr*: all these being inconsiderable Houses, and Castles, which with their Defenders were blown up, and fired.

While this was doing, the *Turks* gathered together a Mighty Army consisting of *Asiatick*, *African*, and *European* people. To this numerous Army, they had likewise provided an incredible proportion of Victuals, Ammunition, and Artillery. Neverthelesse, several Treaties were set a foot, which the *Turk* so long insisted upon, till he had gained his End, and drawn a formidable Power into the Field, to break in upon the *Christians*, who laboured as much as

in them lay, to preserve the Peace; seeming to take small notice of the *Turks* hostile preparations. The Army of the *Christians* in *Hungary* consisted of 38000 *German* Soldiers, who had the *Turks* for their Open, and the *Hungarians* for their Private Enemies (the Animosity being so great, that many times it came to Blowes betwixt the *Germans* and the *Hungarians*.) These Troups finding themselves under many inconveniencies, partly from the *Hungarians*, who denyed accommodation to the *Germans*, and partly from Diseases arising from the disagreement of the Climate, were much weakned and diminished. *Hungary* is questionlesse a very brave Country, and abounds in Wine and other Fruits; which taken to Excesse, breed dangerous Surfeits. The *Hungarians* in their deportment are generally Grave, and Modest, but being Affronted by the *Germans*, and others not of their own Religion, they are Apt to Revenge, and hard to be Reconciled.

Toward the Month of *October*, the *Dutch* Army was exceedingly pester'd with Surfeits, so that betwixt those that dyed; a Number that lay sick, and others that were carried out of the Country, it fell to a low Ebbe: and moreover; being then as far as *Clausenburg*, in *Transylvania*, they were put to some distresse for Victuals and Forage: the Enemy increasing daily more and more against them for in those Parts the *Turkish* Power was strongest. About this

The German Army
moulders
away.

Times forced to desist from his Claim.

this time; the Upstart Prince *Barckay* fell into disgrace, and the *Turk* preferred one *Apassi* to that dignity in his stead. Against *Him*, *Remini Janos* bore up, Opposing him, and his Promoters in the head of 8000 men, and fortune so far befriended him in the first Engagement, as to deliver his great Enemy *Barckay* into his hands, whose Head he caused to be struck off, and then for a while the people flocked in to him, and Augmented his Army; yet neither their aid nor his valor availed him when being surrounded on all sides, and striving to clear his passage, he seemed only careful how he might fall with Honour: for his Army through many skirmishes, Diseases, and great Scarcity of Provision, was melted away, and hope of Succour there was none left; the *German* Army by the like Accidents being weakened and put to a Retreat. Upon these Terms it was, that he committed himself to places of more security, and in *Sakmar*, He with others, expected the Issue of the Treaty. But the *Turks*, (as has been said already) making use of a Treaty only for their own advantage, put themselves into a stronger posture: In the mean time discharging their Choler with great indignation, as well against the *Valiant Venetians*, (that have held them tick so long in *Candia*) as against the neutral *Valachians*; and now and then against the half-conquered *Transylvanians*; but not a word all this while, nor so much as a look of displeasure against *Hungary*.

This

Hungaria and Transylvania. 285

This Deceit of a Treaty lasted till the Year 1663. and then the Fury of these *Infidels* brake out, not only upon *Transylvania*, and *Hungaria*; but upon some of the Emperours Hereditary Countries also.

Upon July the 17. the Grand Vizier came in great Pomp and Magnificence to *Offen*, encamping himself in the *Pesterfeld*, being four German miles in Compass. His Army was upward of a hundred thousand men, above one hundred great Guns, and of Wagons, and Beasts, a number not to be believed. His first work was to lay two Ship-bridges over the *Danube*; the one near to *Gran*, and the other not far from *Parkham*. His forces being quarter'd about those parts in Prodigious Multitudes, it was as yet doubtful, whether he would fall upon *Nemhansel*, or *Raab*; having his eye indifferently upon both, and lying still for a good while without action. But the design had shew'd it self much sooner, if a continual fall of Rain, and the Overflow of the *Danube* had not hindred him: However at length, he passed some Thousands of his Army over the Bridge near *Parkham* toward the side of *Nemhansel*; when immediately a Report was spread by some of the *Pesants* that were turn'd to the *Turk*, that the River had torn their Ship-bridges, and that those 4000 *Turks* that had passed over, were now Cut off from the Main body. This Rumor it was that inveigled the Governour of *Nemhansel* (Count *Forgatz*) into

The *Turks* appear with a formidable Army in Hungary.

Count For-
gatz de-
feated.

into a Courageous but an unhappy Resolution, which was to fall upon those 4000. *Turks*, upon the supposition, that the Misfortune of the Bridge had cut off their Retreat. It is very true, that he was earnestly dissuaded from that Attempt, and told, that the Body was greater than he imagined, but still persisting in his Resolve to fight them, upon the 28 of July, with his *Hungarians*, *Hussars* and *Heyducks*, and 11 Troups of *Germans*, and 500 Musquetiers (in all 6000 strong) he marched up to them, and finding the Enemy four times stronger than he expected, became sensible of the Abuse although alas! for the *Infidels* having gotten certain Intelligence of the *Christians* design, and of their coming, caused the Bridges presently to be repaired, which they had purposely disordered, and marching over with a strong power surrounded them. The *Hungarians* and *Hussars*, that were appointed to stand for a Reserve, seeing the Enemy come on so strong, betook themselves to flight; but the *Germans* and *Heyducks* that gave the Onset behaved themselves stoutly, and sold a dear Victory to the *Turks*. At last by Multitudes they were overcome, and those that could not get away were miserably Cut, and Mangled. *Forgatz*, and some few others escaped to *New-hausel*. This Combat lasted about three hours, and about 3000 of the *Germans*, and *Heyducks* were put to the Sword.

After

After this Victory, the *Turks* being there-
with encouraged, and the *Christians* not a little
dejected, the Enemy made ready to lay a For-
mal Siege unto *Newhausel*: which after many
Attempts and Approaches they Battered so fu-
riously, that *Frederick* and *Serin-Scances* were
beaten to the ground, and with incredible La-
bour and delving, raised a Mount of Earth so
high that from thence, they could command
the Town, and beat the besieged from the
Walls.

Whereupon the *Hungarians* whispered one
another to Surrender, (out of a fear to dispute
it any longer) which moved the *Germans* like-
wise to speak of an *Accord*, and sent to the
Grand Vizier demanding honourable Condi-
tions, whose Answer was, that they should set
down their own Terms, leaving only their
Great Guns in the Fort.

On the 26th of *September* the *Christians* mar-
ched out with 2422 Sound, and Armed men,
and four Piece of Ordnance. At this Surren-
der, the Enemy got seventy Piece of Ord-
nance; great store of Arms, Powder, Wine,
Meat, and Corn. In the mean while, some
roco of *Tartars*, *Moldavians*, and *Va-
lachians*, as bad Brutes as the worst of the In-
fidels, drawn hither in hope of plunder,
made their way over the *Waegh* by force, put-
ting those *Christians* to the Sword that Guarded
the Pass, and so crossing the Mountains, they
entred into *Moravia*, and the parts about *Ol-
mitz*,

mitz, which Towns, together with a great number of the neighbouring Villages, they burnt to the Ground. Their Guides and Leaders they had from among the Boors of the Country, who most unnaturally and treacherously shewed them the ways and passes, and had therefore for their pains some share of the booty.

This Havock lasted in *Maravia* 10 dayes, and then they pass'd over the *March-stream* into *Austria* (at which time, the Country People with their best moveables were fled to *Vienna*.) At length, having laden themselves with all manner of Booty, they return'd to the Camp at *Newhausel*, where they expos'd the Men and Beasts, which they had taken up in several places, to common-sale in the Market: While these things were doing, the *Turks* busied themselves against the Fort *Serinswar*, and by way of Stratagem attempted *Clausenburgh* in *Transylvania*; but at both Places they were repuls'd with losse and shame. At which time

Count Serini made Generalissimo.

Count *Serini* with a considerable Body of *Cro-ati-ans*, and other neighbouring People; made a sudden Incurfion into *Turky*, to the great dammage of the Infidels. At his Return this Count was made *Generalissimo* of all the Emperors forces, then rendezvouzed at *Presburgh* under their former General *Montecuculi*.

Newhausel being reduced, which was supposed, and vainly hoped, would have disappointed the *Turks* progresse, and successe for

this

this year (being declined so far as the depth of Winter) the Grand Vizier undertook some farther Conquest; and with his Army, leaving a sufficient Garrison, and other numbers to repair and better fortifie the Fort, by bringing the River *Nitra* round about it, marched towards *Presburgh*, the Capital City or Mehropolis of *Lower Hungary*, and with his approach gave out rumours of his resolution to attack it, relying on his first Fortune, and those popular insinuations he had spread abroad of his reality, justice, and tendernesse to such places as should come into his Masters Protection, with which thriving Artifice he had already gained upon the credulity of most of the Peasants and indefensible places.

Besides the Honour of the place, as the *The Grand* Repository of the Crown of *Hungary* (which *Vizier's* the *Hungarians* most Religiously reverence, *aspect up-* as placing the safety and Glory of their Nation therein, and which being seized, would have *on Pres-* Intituled the winner and wearer to the Kingdom) the convenience thereof as freeing his way to *Vienna*, on one part; and to *Commer- ra, Raab, or Newhausel* on the other; and contrarily incomodating his attempt upon the Island of *Schur*, by its Neighbourly Correspondence and Assistance in case of Danger, where at present the General Count *Serini* was enquartered, was a great motive and enticement to an Attempt against it. But such had been the Vigilance and Care of Count *Strozzi*, a

Famous and experienced Souldier, in providing and furnishing the City, wherein the hope of the Kingdome was concerned, and his Courage, and all other excellent qualities of a Governour, so known and believed by this Discreet Vizier, that contenting himself with the submission of *Modern, St. George, Posing*, and other places that lay open and exposed to his Power, and the bravery and gallant Designment of so high an Enterprize, with the unimpeded conduct of the Affair; he retreated honourably: and as if he had proceeded so far meerly upon a plot and Designe to surprize some places by his sudden Return, he presently invested *Niutra*, a place near *Newhausel*, and as well Fortified, and more respected, because of its Ecclesiastical Concernment, as being a Bishops See; and by terrifying Menaces and preparations for a storm, soon wrought upon the Defendants to a Surrender, who by the Articles thereof were conveyed to *Presburgh*.

Niutra
taken by
the Vizier.

Tyrnaw
likewise
and other
places.

The speedy and lucky Event of this rendition, was effectual to his practises on other places; for upon the same score *Tyrnaw*, and some other Towns thereabouts, opened their Gates and submitted to him, upon his Common terms of Religion and Liberty; which Successe invited him to the siege of *Schinta*, a very strong and considerable Fortresse, and a Magazine of a great and the best quantity of the Emperours Artillery; but by the Fidelity and

Valour

Valour of the Governour and his men, was repulsed thence, and glad to abandon the Enterprize, for that *October* was more than half spent, and the Climate did much incommode his *Asian* and *African* Souldiery.

Therefore to provide them of warmer Winter Quarters, to keep them well and in health against the Spring, he repass'd his Great Guns with some of his Army, over his Ship-bridge to *Gran* or *Strigonium*, rumouring that when he had dispos'd of those unuseful peices in the depth of Winter, he would return himself with his *Europeans* to prosecute the War; but in fine, he pass'd over his whole Army, being followed in his Rear, in expectation of advantage, by General *Serini*, who having parted with General *Montecuculi* (conjoynd in attendance of the *Newhausel* Design upon the Island of *Schnr*) did at last cut off some six hundred Janizaries, with two hundred *Besonio's*, or Baggage people, engaged in the defence thereof, which they resolutely maintained, by barricadoing themselves among the Waggons, so that *Serini's* Hussars were forced to alight and follow them a foot in their advantages, and there Courageously slew them. This was some expiation of that Defeat given to Count *For-* *gatz* very near the same place, as a fortnight before his Brother and he had Defeated two great parties, but not with so great success. This happned about the last of *October*, and so those parts of this side the *Danow*, concei-

Comes before Schin-
ta in vain.

The Vizier
departs
out of
Hungary.

His rear
attacked.

ved some joyful hopes of a respite till the coming of the Spring.

But the Vizier by these other after accessions, had so strongly fixt himself, by leaving a Garrison of 4000. men in *Newhausel*, and 1500 in *Nimre*, besides a body of 10000. men to be ready to assist upon all occasions, that the Christians are still kept to their Arms, to attend their motion and to Guard themselves. And to increase the Danger, *Apassi* the Prince of *Transylvania*, whom they looked upon as under a Constraint of Compliance with the *Turks*, and a secret well-wisher to the Christian Cause, discovered himself a Declared and profest Enemy, being inveigled with an investiture of those places taken this *Campaign*, and upon the total Conquest, with the Crown of *Hungary*: For as soon as they were rid of the Infidels, he with his half Christians, *Valachians*, *Moldavians*, intermixed with *Tartars*, and his own plundering *Transylvanians*, undertook the Lieutenant-ship of the Winter War; those Nations being better able, as inured to the Climate, to undergo the extremities of the weather.

His Actions *Apassi's* first Designe was upon the *Berg Towns*, or Mine-Hills, whence the *Hungarian* Gold is fetcht; which as soon as he had parted with the Grand Vizier, then retreating to *Belgrade*, he attempted, and this the easier for that there was no resistance in readiness to oppose him; the Forces that were raised

raised by the Counts of *Cochary* and *Tekelly*, in the *Upper Hungary*, for the most part (for that the *Lower* was already joyned with *Serini*, or awed by the *Turks*) were a little before (maugre the Enemys Design of impeding them) already arrived to the grosse of the Army; which, also for want of necessaries for Man and Horse, devoured by the *Turks*, was now dispersed into Quarters.

He At-
tempts the
Mine
Towns.

The two first obstacles of his Design upon the *Mine-Towns*; and which barred his entrance, were the two Towns of *Levents* and *Novigrad*, reputed one of the prime places of *Upper Hungary*; *Levents* was also well appointed, having in it a Castle Manned with Courageous Souldiers, and firmed with thick Walls, flankers, and Turrets, that accordingly gave the Enemy a rude and unwelcome entertainment, but their numbers being not to be wearied, and no Relief to be expected by the besieged, it was yeilded by Agreement, and the Articles, according to the modern Policy of the *Turks*, punctually observed.

Novigrad
and Le-
vents
yeilded to
Apassi.

From thence *Apassi* marched to *Novigrad*, lying further in *Upper Hungary*, which after a stout but short resistance, not without suspicion that the Governour was of *Apassi's* party (more obvious now by his retreat into the Enemies Countrey, and the neutrality or rather assistance of the whole Province, as to the generality, towards *Apassi*) was rendred

likewise and the Garrison dismiss, but not into Christian quarters, being set to work, and enjoined to be in a readinesse to assist their late Besiegers.

Apaffi seized some of the Mine Towns.

The Enemy encroaching thus upon the Mine Towns, some Regiments which could be best got together, were sent to enforce them, and to hinder the enemy from settling their Winter Quarters in those places, which were nevertheless much despaired of, for that *Apaffi* with his Aids threatened *Cassovia* the Metropolis of Upper Hungary with a present siege, as he did in effect beleagure *Fillek*, some ten miles distant, prejudging that the Christians, if once able to take the Field, would carry the War into these Quarters, of which therefore they would betimes possess themselves; and therefore notwithstanding the prevention aforesaid, they soon after seized on *Shomnitz*, *Cremnitz*, and other Towns of the Mines; and by threatening Letters and Summons terrified the People thereabouts to an acquiescence and submission under their Command: They faced likewise *Tockay* (the strongest Hold of all) with Parties; but neither their Courage, Multitudes, Practises, or Hopes, served them to the Adventure of a siege.

Naverthelesse to countenance such resolutions, they spread rumours abroad, as if the Grand Vizier would presently return, and Orders were indeed to that purpose dispatcht to the Magistrates of *Frystad* to make ready two Bridges

Bridges over the *Waegh*, so broad as that whole Squadrons might passe over there a breast, upon the design of another Irruption into *Moravia*.

This news caused Count *Serini*, who till then continued in the Island of *Schut*, observing the Designs of them at *Newhanfel*, to put himself into motion, which presented him with some considerable booties (but inconsiderable parties) designed for *Constantinople*; and that was all he was able to do; the Auxiliaries of the Empire amounting in all not to above 8000. men, under the Command of the Count of *Hohenlo*, (whose Ancestors were famous in the *Low Country War*) by their surfeits upon the Fruits of the Countrey, which are in great abundance in the Hereditary Dominions, being so Diseased that they were in no condition or capacity for any field service; to increase these Auxiliaries the *Svedes* were neer their arrival from *Bremen*, with seven hundred Horse well mounted; but now like to have met with some danger at *Erford*, as the *Hessen Darmsted Ayds* perished with a greater misfortune upon the *Danubius* in their passage to *Vienna*.

Count Serini moves from his Quarters.

Neither were the Frontire Garrisons better Conditioned, by want of many necessaries, even *Raab*, and *Commorra*, where the Officers that surrendred *Newhanfel* had ben newly acquitted, so that amidst so many exigences and streights every thing was feared to exesse. The Emperour himself was at this time departing from

The Empe-
rour to the
diet at
Regens-
burg.

The Death
of the
Arch Duke
Charles
Joseph.

Vienna to the Diet he had summoned at *Regensburg*, to Consider with the Princes of *Germany* of some quick expedient to redresse those evils, leaving the Arch-Duke *Charles Joseph*, to Govern in his absence, who (to add affliction to misery) is since Deceased, and the direct Line of the Imperial Family (save in the Person of the present Emperour) totally extinguished; a matter of no small moment to some Designs in the world, especially since the Pope and the *French* were so neer a Rupture; yet to alleviate the present distresse, Providence was pleased to bestow on the Vigilance and Conduct of Count *Serini*, a very remarkable successe. Some Forces of *Apassi* intermingled with *Tartars*, and many *Turks*, pursuing their Design of another Invasion into *Moravia*; having also an eye upon the Island of *Schut*, had privily laid a Bridge over the River *Mur*, and had passed two thousand Horse already over it; of which *Serini* having good and timely notice by a discharge of a Cannon, he rose from his post, and with his Troops so fiercely charged them, that betwixt surprized and dismayed, and fairly worsted, they betook themselves back to the Bridge, where rancountering with numbers of their fellows passing over in great haste to them, they could neither go forward, nor backward, but were forced to take the River, which spared none: there escaped very few of those two thousand. This was done in the morning, *Novemb. 27.* when
Serini

Serini brought two field peices and 300. of his Foot to face the Enemy, who stood on the other side the Water and managed a revengeful Skirmish all the day long, and then retreated towards *Canisfa*, from whence they are dreaded to reinforce this their first attempt, being exceedingly enraged at this disgraceful disappointment.

The Turks defeated in their passage over the Mar, by Count Serini.

There was mention made in the Diet, of *Marl. Turenne* to succeed in the Supreme Command in *Hungary*, by means of an Invitation and request to the *French King*, but it was more out of complement to oblige that King, than any such resolution of the States of the Empire, who have found it the greatest difficulty of the whole affair as to the *Ricks* aid, to satisfy the Pretensions and Ambitions of their own Princes to that Command, and in fine have concluded without constituting any Generalissimo, but left the Army to their distinct Generalls of Horse and Foot. The Emperours General is Count *Mountacuculi*, the Feild Marshalls are the *Palsgrave* of *Saltzbach* for Horse, and General *Spar* a Subject of the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, of Foot. Over the Ayds, the Generall of Horse is *Leopold* Marquess of *Baden*; of Foot, *Ulrick* Duke of *Wittenberg*, with Count *Fugger* M. Gen. of Horse, Duke *Adolph* of *Holstein*, Duke *Gustave* of *Durlach*, (the Younger House of *Baden*) and Baron *de Souches* Major General of Foot.

The

The force
of the Em-
pire sum-
med up.

The sum of the four Circles of the *Rhine* without their Auxiliaries will amount to 28000 men, the other circles out of which the hereditary Provinces of *Austria*, *Bohemia*, and are to be excepted will make as many more, which with the 13000 advanced by the Pope, and the *French* Forces, and the aforementioned Auxiliaries will make up a body of 80000 men, besides the Emperours own Army, which will amount and is to be made up to 40000 men Effectif.

Severall
places re-
volt in
*Transyl-
vania* to
Ap. 15.

In the mean time of these consultations at *Regensburg*, *Apafi* the Prince of *Transylvania*, was driving on his designs in that Province, working upon the Emperours necessities and the discontents of the Garrisons of *Zekelkey* and *Clansenburg*, which in conclusion for want of pay, dismiss their Officers and submitted the Towns to Him, having been held by the Emperour ever since the Troubles and death of Prince *Rakoczi*. *Zacmar* also wavered, but was happily reclaimed by some moneys that came opportunely, to satisfy the Souldiers.

The year proving very mild and gentle in the depth of winter, had frustrated many designs of the *Tartars*, who had taken up their Quarters in *Hungary* to be ready for some Invasion, whereupon overburdening the places and Garrisons they were in, and provisions growing scarce, after some quarrels 'twixt the *Turks* and them for victuall, they dispersed themselves for better accommodation. At the same time
Count

Count *Nicholas Serini* the Emperours General took advantage of this their separation, and the benefit of a sudden Frost, and with his Army consisting of between 30 and 35000 men, among whom were the *German* ayds under Count *Hohenlo*, made an Invasion into the *Turks* Countrey, in the lower *Hungary* and parts of *Croatia*, as far as *Esseck* near the conjunction of the *Danow* and the River *Drauw*, a place infamous for the descent of *Cacxianerum* King *Ferdinand's* the First's Generall, and the noble *Lodronius*, defeated there hard by, by the policy of the *Turks*, as mentioned before.

Count Serini's expedition into the *Turks* country.

This Bridge it the onely passage the *Turks* have, besides sudden shifts by boats, &c. for conveyance from *Belgrade*, otherwise called *Greek Weissenburg*, and those parts possessed by the *Turk*, both for Waggon and Artillery, so that the said Count well knowing what disadvantage the breaking down thereof would cause to the *Turks* designs at the approaching Campaignia, resolved to destroy it or render it unserviceable to the Enemy; and fortune so favoured the Enterprize, that Maugre all opposition made by the Enemy, he in one night and day had so mainied and disjoynted it, that a great part of it fell into the *Drauw*, the rest being set on Fire towards the *Turks* side, but hastily quenched by them; since when they have been very busie in repairing it, the Grand Vizier storming exceedingly, that it was no better defended, and (for which he hath called the Officers appointed

The Bridge of Esseck burnt by him.

appointed to maintain it, into question for their lives) but it is judged impossible, that it can be reedified this Summer, so as to be made able to bear Carriages, which will be a great stop to the *Turks* progresse by way of lower *Hungary*.

Count Serini
lays waste the
Country round a-
bout.

Count *Serini* having finished this exploit with so good successe, laid waste all the Countrey round about of this (that is) the Northern side of the *Dravus*, betwixt that and the *Danow*, among which were many places formerly the possessions of his noble Ancestors (who enjoyed a great and plentifull revenue in those parts, encreased by the additions of the patrimony of the *Carlovissii* and *Torquati*, which fell likewise to them) but now thrall'd to those Infidels; insomuch that some have reckoned a 1000 Villages burnt by him, but the *Turkish* desolation hath scarce left so many for him to destroy.

This work being over, and having thus revenged himself for the spoil of his Fortunes, he thought it time to return; for that there were severall confident rumours that the Enemy with a great body was marching after him, although it proved a meer lye raised and industriously spread by the *Turks* for fear of further mischief to be done them by his staying in those parts, where his name was grown most formidable, and the effects of his conduct highly dreadful.

But

But yet he made not such halt, but that in his way home he made a halt at *Quingus Ecclesia* The Town and summoned it, which the Townsmen seem- ed to entertain, and by that means drew some of his Forces not suspecting Hostility, under reach of their Cannon, which they furiously discharged upon them, and killed some Eminent Officers and men of valour; which Action so incensed *Serini*, that he gave order for a present storm, by which the Town was mastered and entred, and the plunder thereof given to the Souldiers, and soon after sack'd and set on Fire, the Souldiers and such as escaped, flying into the Castle, which held out and was in prudence given over by the Generall, whose men having been so much toyled and wearied already were in no condition for a Seige, and a sudden attempt was improbable of successe. Here were slain many Officers, the greatest number whereof was of the *Germans* under Count *Holenlo*.

From hence, passing by *Zigeth* (the Town and Castle whereof were so famously defended by his Grandfather as too tite and tedious a péice of work) he fell upon *Seges* a Town distant Westward two *Hungarian* miles (18 *English*) from *Zigeth*, which he took by assault, with the losse of more Officers of note, required upon the *Turks* by a promiscuous slaughter of them all (as for *Tartars* no quarter was any where allowed them) and there he left a Garrison in the very midst of the Enemies Country and

Seges
taken and
Garrisoned
by him.

Count Se-
nior's ho-
norable
Return.

and came home by *Campagna*, which place he had
designed to besiege, but his Army being much
diminished, the Enterprize is laid aside, till he
shall be recruited with new Levyes, answer-
able to so great an undertaking, in which affair
he is at present employed; but it is feared the
sudden appearance of the Grand Seignior who
will open this *Campagna* in person, will put
him on other Councils and designs.

FINIS.

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